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THE CONFEDERATE.

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WEEKLY CONFEDERATE.

VOL. 1. RALEIGH, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 20, 1864. NO. 12.

THE CONFEDERATE.

ADVERTISING.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at TWO DOLLARS per square of ten lines (or less) for each insertion. Marriages, deaths and obituaries will be charged as advertisements.

JOB WORK.

JOB WORK of every description will be executed at this Office with dispatch, and as neatly as can be done anywhere in the Southern Confederacy.

The Underground.

We stated on yesterday, that we had heard that Mr. Holden was circulating secret documents in the army; not through the mails, but by sleight of hand.

We are now put in possession of o *facts*. When we stated some ten days ago, that "*The Standard*" was being published privately, we had been informed of the existence of a half sheet from that office, then about the 25th of March, in circulation, bearing date the 6th of April.

Very soon thereafter a full sheet turned up, with an explanation that sixteen thousand of them were being distributed, and of course the circulation could not be secret. We could but wonder that a paper should be issued in March, and dated in April; but as Mr. Holden's ways are past finding out, we ceased to wonder about it. *Now*, it transpires, that another *Standard*, a half sheet, issued at the same time, bearing the same date, but containing wholly different matter, has been sent to the army!

In the first sheet, is a long article, signed "Conservative." This article is an attack on Gov. Vance—condenses his Wilkesboro' speech—charges him with mal-administration, and among other things, *complains of his visit to the army*; alleging that he went there as the pet of the administration, when Mr. Holden could not go. Now, in the *Standard* of the same date, the half sheet sent to the army, nothing of this article by "Conservative" appears.

Thus it is clear that Mr. Holden is not only secretly circulating the *Standard*, but that he has been distributing one set of opinions to the army, and another set to the people—and all in a *Standard* bearing the same date—April 6th, 1864.

What opinion the general public may form of this conduct, we know not. It looks to us very much like fraudulent dealing, and shows that Mr. Holden is not as scrupulous in his conduct, as a candidate, as fairness would demand.

There is no doubt of these facts; and if any one does doubt them, he can readily be satisfied of the proof.

See important Order from Conscript Bureau, relative to those between 17 and 18, and between 45 and 50 years—to be found in this paper.

PUBLIC FEEING.—Our business correspondence frequently brings us cheering accounts of the prevailing opinion and feeling in different parts of the State. The following is from a substantial citizen of Alamance county:

"I am glad to be able to say that there is much more confidence felt by the people in our ultimate success than there has been for the last two years. Gov. Vance's speeches are doing much good. Holdenites even cannot find any fault with them. My impression is that if success attends our arms Mr. Holden will be worse defeated than Mr. Johnson was two years ago."

A letter from Surry county says:

"I am pleased to say that Holden and Convention stock are decidedly below par in this section. Should we not meet with great reverses before August, I predict that Holden has 'played his last card.'

"Owing to the protracted rains and heavy freshets last Summer, crops in this section were exceedingly short, and it will be difficult to prevent suffering. Do all you can to encourage the agricultural interest of the country, for with plenty to eat we can defy yankeedom. Congress should be careful not to impose too heavy burdens upon farmers."

Fayetteville Observer.

Four per Cent. Certificates—How Transferable.

As some uncertainty, and even misapprehension, exists as to the transferability of the four per cent. certificates now being issued under the recent currency act, the following statement, which the Richmond *Sentinel* makes upon the full information from the Treasury Department, and by its desire, will be acceptable to the public:

The four per cent. certificates of deposit will be received in payment of the taxes of the person to whom they are issued, or any signee. The certificates are assignable in the form usual with certificates of stock. We would advise holders to take the usual business course of making an assignment before a magistrate, using the form to be found on the back of all the Confederate registered bonds, but leaving a blank for the name of the assignee. The name of any holder can be inserted to suit occasions.

We are further informed that when a certificate of deposit presented by a tax payer shall exceed the amount of his taxes, the tax collector will be authorized to give him a new certificate for the excess. For example, if a citizen's tax be seven hundred dollars, and he give in a certificate of deposit for one thousand dollars, he will receive a new certificate for three hundred dollars. Thus, a certificate for a large amount may serve the successive uses of several tax payers. Fractional parts of a hundred dollars, however, the tax payer will be required to pay in money, as no bond containing such fraction will be issued from the Treasury.

The denominations of the bonds to be issued in redemption of the certificates of deposit now being given, will be five, and no more—viz: one hundred, five hundred, one thousand, three thousand and five thousand.

We may add to the remarks of the *Sentinel*, that the transfer must be executed in the presence of and witnessed by either a Confederate States Judge, District Attorney, Clerk of the District Court, Collector of the Customs, Confederate States Treasurer or Assistant, or a Notary Public. The official seal of the witness must be attached in every instance, and the transfer made on the back of the certificate. The following is a convenient and correct form of assignment:

STATE OF ———, } For value received, I
———County. } hereby transfer and assign to A. B. of the county of ———, State of ——— all my right, title and interest in and to the within certificate. In witness whereof I have hereunto affixed my own proper hand and name this —— day of ———, 1864.

In presence of ——— C. D.

(SEAL.) E. F.—Notary Public.

When the certificate is presented for a bond, the name of the last holder will be forwarded to the Register of the Treasury at Richmond, after which the certificate will be no longer assignable, and the Depositary will make an entry thereon to that effect.

[For the Confederate.

Capt. Alfred Stanly.

This noble old hero, fresh from Yankee prisons and dungeons, is without a command. Though sixty years of age, he is burning for active field service. It is hoped that the proper authorities will not longer deprive him of the patriot privilege of heading a suitable military force against the common enemy that has so cruelly treated this brave, true and chivalrous patriot. We need in the army more of just such men as Alfred Stanly—cool, fearless, determined, and it is unjust to him and injurious to the service to argue that he is too rash, too impetuous. The timid, and others whose hearts are not in this war, may object to him; but if we had more such men as Alfred Stanly, the Yankees would dread our forces more, and the war would sooner be over and our independence acknowledged.

He is now at Greenville, N. C., and writes as follows, to a friend, of the manner in which the Yankees have recently served him, and stripped him of his property at his home near Washington, N. C.:

"As soon as the Yankees heard of my exchange, they came, about two hundred of them, led by Col. McChesson, to my residence and found my wife alone. The gallant Colonel enquired for me, and after a little bluster, gave the signal—'well boys let'a search the house.' Then commenced the breaking of locks, (as if your humble servant had been a purse filled with Yankee gold or silver coin,) desks, trunks, band-boxes and drawers were broken open, and the contents stolen. Some tied up the legs of old pants, thus making sacks of them, and filled them with ladies apparel from trunks or band-boxes; others took pillow-cases, while several spread down sheets and tied them full of all manner of articles to be found in a dwelling. While this scene was being enacted in the house, the smoke-house and pantry were broken open; some loading themselves with bacon, while others, like starved hounds, eat all the cooked food found in the pantry, and then stole every pail, spoon, knife and fork, even the cooking utensils. They cleaned things up. They stole all my wife's clothing of every kind except that which she was then wearing, and such as was in the hands of the laundress. So complete was the victory gained by the gallant Yankee army over this old lady, that she has since been compelled to make her under-clothing of a bed-tick. All that could be stolen without the aid of wagons to haul it away, was taken on this visit, when the gallant Colonel returned to town, covered with glory, feeling, doubtless, as Wellington did after the battle of Waterloo. Unfortunately for Mrs. Fannie Grist, Col. McChesson had seen her fine piano-forte, and sent a six-horse wagon for that instrument. My wife had caused it to be sent, together with several fine carpets, &c., to Mr. Allen Grist's, the father-in-law of this widow lady. But that did not save it—they followed on and stole it also. Mrs. Nancy Simmons, another widow lady, had two trunks at my house, which were opened and the contents stolen. My wife saw Col. McChesson, himself, open a small tin trunk, the property of the last named lady, who is now and has been since the beginning of the war, in Washington. When the Yankee Colonel finished the theft, he took the empty trunk. My wife thinks this tin trunk contained some little jewelry, mementoes of the widow lady's husband. While a prisoner, I often called the attention of the Yankee officers to these thefts, which they invariably attributed to such brutal soldiery, a few of whom compose a part of all armies, and declared that it was done without the knowledge of the officers. In this they deceive Europe. It is hard to believe that there exists on the face of the earth, a nation so forsaken by our Creator, whose God is money, and with whom matrimony is only a cloak for free love—cursed, degraded and depraved, lost to all sense of shame. The best among them will rob a widow or a grave, but never consent to meet our armies with less than four to one. I must not forget to tell you, that after they had stolen everything, even to the last piece of meat, they burned the house and then went around the plantation and burned the fence,—Most of the fine furniture belonged to my nephew, J. A. Stanly.

My brother Edward, had a desk at my residence, full of old papers, they were all stolen. I have two brothers living somewhere in Yankeedom. I must believe if they knew the fiendish hell-hounds as well we do, they would return to our native land, and assist in driving the wretches away, or die gloriously for the graves of our fathers and grand fathers.

Friends have asked me, why I do not publish an account of these rascalities. I have answered that I am only one among many thousands who have thus been treated by such a merciless foe, and it would only be a drop in the bucket. But you have my full permission to do with this as you please."

"ON STANLY ON!"

FROM OUR KINSTON CORRESPONDENT.

KINSTON, April 10, 1864.

Editors Confederate:—Heavy firing was heard all the forenoon of the 7th, inside the enemy's lines apparently in the direction of Washington and Barrington's Ferry—supposed to be the enemy saluting the arrival of reinforcements along the coast.

A meeting of the people of Lenoir county, of all parties, was held in this place on yesterday. I was not at the meeting, and am not able to give you an account of the proceeding. When I learn the particulars, I will furnish you with them. The object of the meeting was, I learn, to give Gov. Vance, a unanimous nomination by all parties, and invite him to come down and make us a speech.

BUTLERISM.—We have heard recently an account of a characteristic act of B. F. Butler's which we give, suppressing names. It would seem that the daughter of a most distinguished citizen of North Carolina, now deceased, had married a gentleman who died recently at or near Washington City. The bereaved widow, anxious in her affliction to enjoy the society of a niece residing with her, obtain a permit from the yankee Government for these ladies to enter the yankee lines *without question*. Butler, through whom, perhaps, the permit passed, addressed a note to the lady requesting to be informed when she proposed setting out, so that he might be prepared to receive her, etc., etc. The lady, with the true spirit of a Southern woman, who fully appreciates Butler, returned the note with the endorsement that Miss ——— had never asked any favors from General Butler, and could never receive any at his hands. In due time she started, but when she reached Fortress Monroe, the book was poked at her, and she was required to take the yankee oath of allegiance, which, refusing to do, she was turned back, although the permission sent her to visit her bereaved sister special ly stated that she was to do so *without questi on*.

Thus it is that Butler resents the nat ural loathing felt for him by every true man and woman at the South, even to the exte nt of violating the faith of his Government p ledged to two high-toned and accomplished ladies. Surely a Government that retains But er must be lost to all sense of shame and of self-respect. This is a matter of compara ively recent occurrence.—*Wilmington Jour nal.*

From the Macon (Ga.) Messe nger.

If it is true that whoso loves gives much, it is also true that he who gives much learns to love much; and what is true of individuals is also true of States. Compa re the late message of Georgia's Governor w ith the address of the exiled Chief Magistr ate of Louisiana.

MR. EDITOR:—These are, indeed, suggestive sentences. Why is it tha t Georgia, through her Executive, Gov. Brow n, has been so *independent*, so sensitive on t he score of political principles, so belligeren t, that she must needs be spoilling for a fight any day for the past two years? The truth is, Mr. Editor, she has never felt the keen torture of invasion.—If Governor Brown w as to day in the attitude of Gov. Harris, of Tennessee, or Gov. Allen, of Louisiana, a refugee from the Executive Chamber, or surrounded by an enemy on all sides, and be called from the peaceful surroundings of his office to command his constituents in the field, we should not now be mourning over unnecessary an d disheartening conflicts of Georgia with the Confederate authorities at Richmond. It is our own good fortune, Mr. Editor, heretofore, to which we owe our present attitude of hostility to Congress and the President. Kentucky, Missouri, Tennessee, Louisiana and Arkansas, are quiet under the *terrible* assumption of power by Congress and the President. Only Georgia is testy, inflamed, belligerent. And Georgia's Governor is only "cutting us shines" because he has *no enemy* so convenient to fight as the President.

HENRY.

THE NEWSBOY.—We are sometimes pained to see the little new boy rudely rebuffed, harshly spoken to and even treated with blows by those to whom he offers his paper. He is no doubt often importunate in making a trade, and certainly always has a boyish anxiety to dispose of his little stock of merchandise. We were all boys once and vividly remember acts of kindness, and have never forgotten harshness from men.

Recollect that many of these little boys—indeed nearly every one of them—depend daily upon the sale of their papers to buy provisions to eat and clothes to wear, and that they have no other means of making a living. Some of them have the highest sense of honor and prefer earning money this way to begging and depending upon charity. We know that the world generally regards them as a graceful set of little scamps, but in this there is a great mistake. In five of them you will find at least one who gives his money to his widowed mother and that mother takes it to the market to buy family supplies.—*Macon Confederate.*

INTERRUPTION OF TRAVEL.—The following extract from the Richmond correspondence of the Charleston *Mercury* shows how troublesome and annoying traveling is at present. We say nothing of the expense—that is bad enough at home or abroad:—

"Since the passenger trains was reduced to one a day, traveling has become a frightful misery and struggle. Ladies are abolished.—Soldiers to be seated first, then ladies, but not their escorts, and then anybody who can fight his way in. Trains never connect. At Weldon, yesterday, there were 1500 people waiting—the cars, inside and out, platform and top, all crammed, and hundreds begging and offering bribes to be admitted. At Petersburg it was nearly as bad."

THE ALABAMA IN THE INDIA SEAS.—We have been permitted to copy the following from a letter received in Richmond from an officer of the *Alabama*:

"SINGAPORE, STRAITS OF MALACCA, }
"December 25, 1863. }

* * * * "Twenty Yankee ships are laid up and offered for sale. No freight in Yankee vessels at all. The people are loud in their praises of the gallantry of the Southern people, and their whole hearts are in our glorious cause. All the foreign officers are with us, and the English *government* is bitterly opposed. Yankees are held in great contempt, and their lying newspaper reports not at all credited by the people. A Yankee ship is rarely now to be seen in this part of the ocean. All are in good health and spirits on board the *Alabama*."

It is remarkable, says the Charleston *Courier*, that now when some Confederate journals are hinting or even openly advocating a recognition of Beast fiend Butler, as a commissioner and chief agent of exchange of prisoners, Northern editors and orators are waxing bolder and bolder in denouncing him and similar exponents of Lincolnism.

Two Yankee Captains escaped from the prison in Salisbury a few nights ago, and another Yankee, in attempting to escape, was shot and immediately killed.

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Rald Impudence.

ors in North Carolina have the effrontery to attempt to identify ievous and impracticable schemes Georgia Platform" as inaugurated or Brown. We do not favor much tter, but it is widely different from den's plans, which the Georgia Plat themselves openly denounce as trai-

The Fayetteville *Observer* thus briefly plainly exposes the difference:

HE GEORGIA PLATFORM.—The so-called ce men of North Carolina claim the Geor proposition that after every Confederate tory our government should propose negotiations to the yankees, as an endorsement of their own plans and purposes. It is very far from being so. The North Carolina agitators go for State action in the matter—the Georgians are against that and for the proper constitutional means, viz: proposals and negotiations and a treaty through and by the Confederate government alone. There is much in the Georgia idea that is commendable—everything that is objectionable in that of the North Carolina agitators.

Our readers may possibly recollect that during the last summer's discussion between the *Observer* and the *Standard*, *we* suggested the moment of victory as the proper time for peace talk from the Confederate authorities, just as the Georgians suggest now—six months later. But the *Standard* would not listen to us. That paper contended that it was useless to offer negotiations to the Yankee *by the Confederate Government*—as Georgia proposes—for that Lincoln could not and would not treat with that government. It insisted on the insane idea of a peace to be made *by North Carolina*. Of course, therefore, the Georgia plan is not Mr. Holden's plan; or at least it is not what Mr. Holden's plan was six months ago. In the frequent changes of that upstable politician, it is not possible to say what revolution his opinions may have undergone within six months. Our own opinion is that, as is not unusual, he is attempting to further his own revolutionary schemes by affecting to stand on the Georgia platform, much to the disgust of the Georgians, who resent his attempt with great indignation and call him all sorts of hard names.

If any one desires proof of the *Standard's* position six months ago as stated above, we will publish it *for the third time*. Our readers will recollect that it was taken by that paper in its long reply to our appeal which was copied into the *Observer* of August 27, 1863.

The Right View.

The Wilmington *Journal* takes the correct view, we think, of the matter discussed in the following article:

Men have been known to speak disrespectfully of the North Pole without disturbing its coolness in the least, or, so far as has been ascertained, having any evil intentions of a serious character against it. Keeping this fact in view, we are inclined to the belief that a rather excited man whom we heard talk last week, really meant no harm in hastily objurgating both Holden and Vance. What he really meant was to curse this constant wrangling that some parties keep up in this State for their own aggrandizement. He was impatient of the idea that now, standing on the threshold of what all look forward to as the most bloody and most critical campaign of the war, the people of North Carolina should be set at variance, disturbed, annoyed, merely for factious purposes.

We confess to some of the feeling of the outspoken gentleman, although we do not care to use his expressions. We are heartily sick of this eternal wrangle, thus pertinaciously kept up—kept up on purpose—premeditatedly, and as we might say, with malice aforethought.—There was no need for a gubernatorial struggle this year in North Carolina. The "outs," the so-called, falsely-named "Destructives" were content, for peace sake, to *be* the "outs." The candidate of the self-styled "Conservatives" was and is the incumbent. The men of that party were and are the "ins," for after all the humbug that has been blown around about Governor Vance throwing himself into the arms of the "Destructives," and so forth, and so on, we do not think that a single well-authenticated instance can be cited where any, the very least office or preferment in the gift of the State has been given to any of the latter party. Governor Vance has not thrown himself into their arms certainly, nor can it be said that any support they may be willing to accord to him is the result of personally interested motives.

They overlook all this. They think this is no time for electioneering or political intrigues or divisions. Will any one say that it is?—They know that Governor Vance is not their man, and even those who assert differently, know that he is not; but however this may be, or whatever grounds of complaint they may have, they are satisfied with Governor Vance's position and general conduct as Governor of the State; they are sick and tired of political wire-working and contention, they waive all merely personal or party causes of dissatisfaction, and they say—Let Governor Vance be re-elected, let us have no division among ourselves. *We* squabble for no State patronage. We seek no political differences and no political triumphs.

And this is or has been the feeling of the people at large. If a different feeling has been excited, if divisions have been promoted, the fault, and it is a grave one, the responsibility, and it is heavy, rests with those who have excited that feeling—have promoted those divisions.

Upon whom does this responsibility rest? Who are those who, while professing friendship for Governor Vance, have been secretly forging the weapons of opposition, weaving the web of political intrigue, casting out the net of demagoguism to entangle the unsuspecting in its meshes?

Can there be any doubt upon the subject? Can there be more than one answer to this question? Have not Mr. Holden and his friends been doing these things? Is not Mr. Holden the self-nominated candidate, who, to subserve his own ambitious projects is seeking to create all this turmoil in North Carolina?

We confess that we have little time or inclination to engage in this litestine squabble. We repeat we are in the position of the irate gentleman. We feel like objurgating those who compel us to put on the long disused harness of political discussion. Why will the intrigues of a certain clique always keep the State in hot water? Some such people like hot water; it is their element. It is not ours and we do not like it.

ARMY NEWS.

THE SHREVEPORT REPULSE.—By the following official dispatch from Major General Maury, it appers that the "repulse of the yankees" at Shreveport, was something more—a handsome victory:

MOBILE, April 11.—TO GEN. S. COOPER, Adjutant and Inspector General:—The following report was received in Baton Rouge this day instant from Surgeon Geneviève Banks' army: "My dear ——, Surgeon Geneviève port. Union force repulsed with great loss. How many can you accommodate in hospitals at Baton Rouge? Steamer Essex or Benton, destroyed by torpedoes in Red river, and a transport captured by Confederates.

Farragut reported preparing to attack Mobile. Six monitors coming to him. The garrisons of New Orleans and Baton Rouge were very much reduced for the purpose of increasing Banks' forces.

D. H. MAURY,
Major General Commanding.

A REAL YANKEE TRICK.—The Salisbury (N. C.) *Watchman* has the following account of a trick played at the prison there, which is entirely Yankee:

A paroled Yankee, having gained the confidence of the Commandant of the prison, was employed there as a guard. While filling this position he accepted a bribe of $500 from a brother Yankee to let him escape. At the appointed time the escape was attempted and would have been effected but for the paroled Yankee guard. He prevented it. Did he go to his brother Yankee when he saw him emerging from the prison and tell him, sir, take back your money, I can't do this thing? No. He allowed the man to come out of the window and then—shot him!—killing him on the spot.

AFFAIRS IN THE VALLEY.—From all we can hear from the Lower Valley, the enemy are particularly zealous in guarding the Baltimore and Ohio railroad of late. The inference is that they are transporting troops over that road to reinforce the Army of the Potomac.

About a week ago a battalion of negro soldiers visited Winchester, where they remained several hours, but did no damage during their stay. A gentleman who saw them says they seemed to be dejected, and looked more like prisoners under guard of the few white soldiers who accompanied them than soldiers with arms in their hands.

The report that Messrs. Conrad and Williams had been carried off by them is without foundation.

BARBARITY OF NEGRO SOLDIERS.—We are permitted, says the *Southern Observer*, to make the following extract from a letter written by a lady in Yazoo City to a friend in Alabama, relative to the recent visit of the Yankees to that city:

"We dreaded very much to see them come on account of the negroes. Most of the men were negroes. They, as soldiers, are the most ferocious and unrelenting of human beings.—We dreaded their coming as of wild beasts.—On last week they took an old man from near Sataria, (Col. Harris,) and beat him to death with a fence rail. They captured two of our scouts, and after schooting them seven times, knocked them in the head and left them. Two young ladies built a pen around them and thus preserved them from the hogs. Such barbarities as these are being daily committed."

PRETTY GOOD WORK FOR ONE BRIGADE.—A writer in the Lynchburg *Republican* gives the following results of the operations of Brig. Gen W. E. Jones's brigade during its last campaign of seven engagements:

The fruits of these engagements have been 1767 prisoners, between 300 and 400 of the enemy killed and wounded, 152 wagons, 7 pieces of artillery, and about 2000 horses and mules. All this has been done during an unusually severe winter, without tents, without comfortable clothing, almost shoeless, and with horses worn down by constant use and scarcity of forage.

THOMASVILLE, April 11, 1864.

Messrs. Editors:—In my communication to you a few days since, giving you an account of the discussion at Lexington, between A. G. Foster, *Lieut. Col.* Leach and Captain Ramsey, I omitted to mention what I regard to be an important fact to all true and loyal men, viz: *Lieut. Col.* Leach stated in the winding up of his reply, that a convention was the means by which we could readily and speedily get peace; and if a convention was not speedily called, and through it proposals speedily made for peace, we would be a ruined people (or words to that import).—He went on to say that every body ought to be for peace, (who is not?) holding out the olive branch. He spoke of the uselessness and enormity of the war, and how much the Yankees had gained, leaving the impression upon all who heard him, that it is folly to contend longer with the Yankees; that the remedy is to call a Convention—the great catholicon of all evils—and peace would surely follow. In short, the speech was a picture of gloom and despondency, and not *the first word* did he say by way of encouragement to the people or commendatory of the Confederate States. Notwithstanding his lugubrious and despending declarations *now*, this same man publicly declared in Lexington at the outbreak of the war, that any man who was able to go to war and did not do so, ought to be kicked so high that the blue birds might build nests in his hair before he "could fall to the ground." *Then* he so much enthused that he got up a company of volunteers and promised them he would never leave them, neither by resigning nor should he be promoted. Before they got to the battle-field at Danville, he was made Lt. Colonel, and he forgot his promises, and after the first Manassas fight he resigned; thus *sticking to his promises over the left.*

By the way, what right has *Lt. Col.* Leach to represent the people of North Carolina in Congress? He is most all of his time in the Southwest where all his property and possessions lie, except a house and lot in Lexington and a small pittance he has been making out of the poor people by suing out writs of *habeas corpus* for them. HAYWOOD.

THE CONFEDERATE.

ADVERTISING.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at TWO DOLLARS per square of ten lines (or less) for each insertion. Marriages, deaths and obituaries will be charged as advertisements.

JOB WORK.

JOB WORK of every description will be executed at this Office with dispatch, and as neatly as can be done anywhere in the Southern Confederacy.

AFFAIRS AT BEAUFORT.—A Yankee, who has recently arrived in Boston from Port Royal, furnishes one of the journals some information respecting affairs at Beaufort, S. C.

The sale of deserted lands is resumed, and the "contrabands" are pre-empting their twenty acres each, under the assurance from the Rev. Mr. Pierce that they will be permitted to hold their claims. There is little competition at the sales, and some of the purchasers make great bargains. At Beaufort, an elegant mansion house was sold at auction for a little over $900; the informant bought it the same day for $1,200, and before night sold it for $2,000. Gen. Saxton had purchased a magnificent house for $2,000—not the best of Beaufort, but a regular seat of the place; he is a New Englandman. The place bears many of the marks of war. The marble covering of some of the tombs of the old residents have been removed by the soldiers to be used in the construction of their quarters. The work upon the plantations is done in a slovenly manner. This is in consequence of the insolence of the negroes and lack of experience of Northern men working plantations.

We learn from the Bristol *Gazette*, that since our army left the vicinity of Knoxville, the Unionists have been robbing and murdering the Confederates. Major George W. Day, of the 12th Tennessee cavalry, has issued a circular to the Union citizens in the vicinity of Rogersville, Morrsburg, Bean Station and Tazewell, declaring that some of the most brutal outrages known in history, has been committed upon unarmed citizens and innocent women, by Union citizens, and that if another single wrong is inflicted upon an unoffending Southern family, he would visit their homes with fearful retaliation.

The Raleigh *Confederate* copies a letter from the Richmond *Dispatch*, giving an account of the battle of Stonesides Mountain, and says:

"'Observer,' the army correspondent of the Richmond *Dispatch*, from Gen. Johnston's army, under date of March 21st, pays the following tribute to the gallantry of the North Carolinians and Virginians in that batle, which was well contested on both sides, as his account will show."

"Observer" based his letter on the account given by our correspondent "St Clair," and not on his own observations. Our correspondent's letter gave full credit to the gallant North Carolinians and Virginians under Brig. Gen. A. W. Reynold's.—*Atlanta Intelligencer.*

FALKLAND, Pitt Co., April 4th, 1864.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—Holden stock is very low down here. I have not heard of a single person who will vote for him. His old friends and supporters whom he labored for years to make secessionists, and whom he deserted as soon as his teachings had culminated, aply to him the language of Vollumnia, when her great son had betrayed his country:

"——the benefit
Which thou shall thereby reap is such a name,
Whose reputation will be clogg'd with curses;
Whose chronicle is writ. *The name was noble,*
But with his last attempt he wip'd it out:
Destroy'd his country; and his name remains
To the ensuing age, abhorr'd."

The other portion, yclept by Mr. H. conservative, will all vote for Gov. Vance: they say they "hate Holden, as bad as if he had been their friend."

W.

[For the Confederate.

CAMP MARSHALL, NEAR ORANGE C. H., VA., April 4th, 1864.

It is a pleasure to acknowledge, in behalf of Company G, 47th N. C. Regiment, a valuable contribution of socks from the ladies of Louisburg and vicinity. The thanks of this company are hereby tendered to them for their constant kindness and liberality. This renewed evidence of their thoughtfulness is especially grateful now, during the lamented imprisonment of Captain Davis. Whilst we have the approval and kind efforts of the fair and lovely at home, our hearts will be nerved to endure greater suffering, and our arms strengthened to do deeds of greater daring.

P. P. PEACE,
1st Lt., Commanding Co. G, 47th N. C. Reg

HIDES, HIDES.

HAVING OBTAINED THE SERVICES OF Mr. Woodward, one of the best Tanners in the Confederate States, I am now ready and receiving HIDES to Tan on Shares. I can for one-half, and sell my share to owners, (except speculators,) at one dollar per pound, or for one-third and sell as I choose. Tanning done for indigent soldiers' families free of charge. I will re-tan and finish leather for the government or individuals on reasonable terms. Persons requiring information are referred to the editors of the *Confederate*. J. ROBT. JEFFREYS.

ap 1—4?-31w4w4w*

Lead Mine Interest for Sale.

I AM DISPOSED TO SELL MY INTEREST in the WYTHE UNION LEAD MINE COMPANY, notwithstanding the property is thought to pay a heavy per centum to the stockholders. I invite gentlemen of capital to examine the property. Mr. Wm. Kohler, the agent, will give all the necessary information, or they can call and see me at Hickory Grove or Poplar Camp, in Wythe county, Va.

mh 26-52-d1t-w4t A. N. CHAFFIN.

$50 REWARD.

RANAWAY FROM THE SUBSCRIBER ON the 14th of February, a NEGRO WOMAN. Said woman is about 30 years of age, complexion black, height 5 feet four inches, and has lost her right breast by a cancer. Suppose she is trying to pass herself off as a free woman in the neighborhood of Knap of Reeds, or Tally Ho, Granville county, N. C. The above reward will be paid for her delivery to me or confinement in jail so that I can get her. SARAH K. ROSS,

ap 1—5?-w4t* Dunkans Station, N. C.

Lost Certificate of Stock.—The undersigned has lost the following Certificate, No. 1424 for $500, issued to T. N. Cooper, Raleigh, dated July 29th 1863, and assigned over to Sam'l Martin. Every person is forbidden to purchase the same, as application will be made for its renewal. SAM'L MARTIN,

4 6w* Salem, N. C

Office of Chief Quartermaster, Raleigh, February 25th, 1864. Proposals will be received at this office until the 30th inst., for the delivery of Oil from the Tabor Rock Mine. Proposals must state the price per gallon for the oil produced, as the Government will require the total produce of oil as well as price &c.

W. W. PEIRCE,
20-42&4w3t Maj. and Chief Q. M.

Wilmington Journal, Fayetteville Observer, Raleigh Standard and Petersburg Register, copy 3 times and send bill to Maj. Peirce.

THE CONFEDERATE.

WEDNESDAY, April 20, 1864.

There is an impression among the poor and ignorant, artfully instilled by the designing, that in the event of their returning within the lines of the enemy, if they are refugees; or in the event of their falling within the enemy's lines, that the easiest mode to secure their property is to take the oath of allegiance to the yankee government.

This base deception is being practised extensively upon the people of this State; and along with other mischiefs, a wide-spread doctrine has been preached to prepare the poor men and those who may be imposed on, for taking protection, should any reverse to our arms put the enemy into the interior of our State. Will the people listen to the voice of true friendship, and heed the counsels of one who has no motive to mislead them: one who is himself a refugee, and whose desires for peace, as well as whose interests, lead him to seek peace by the nearest route.

We tell the people, and our statement cannot be truthfully denied, that in no instance have the yankees kept their faith with those who have trusted them.

In the early period of the war, Lincoln promised to Kentucky and Maryland that he stipulationally he could not—yet the war had scarce progressed a year, when he issued his proclamation of emancipation; and as far as he could, set the negroes free.

He next promised to the officers and soldiers of his army that he would not compel them to serve with negroes;—yet he has since enrolled negro regiments, appointed negro officers, and gradually is advancing the negro to full equality with the white soldiers in the ranks of his armies! And within the past month, Gov. Bramlette, of Kentucky, has been obliged to promise fifteen thousand white soldiers, in order to prevent the enrolment in Kentucky of the slaves of the State.

Wherever the Yankee army has occupied territory, protection has been promised to the inhabitants. In every instance the invariable practice has been to harrass individuals, to seize property, to appropriate it, and wholly to disregard the rights of the owners.

In Tennessee, Missouri, Maryland, Kentucky, Louisiana, Arkansas, Virginia, and in Eastern North Carolina, the hard hand of oppression has pressed upon all those who claimed to be *Union men*, worse than upon those who avowed themselves as secessionists; for the Yankees, even, hold in respect those who were true to their country, and remain so; while they despise and hate those who truckle to them and desert the South. It is not because they love manly and honest fidelity, that they do this; but because these Unionists interfere with their obtaining their property; and they hate the obstruction, and always remove it. For testimony of this, look to the people closest to the Yankee lines, and those who have been invaded by them; and there the loyal sentiment burns the brightest.

The poor refugee who seeks his own, within the lines, and proposes to take the oath, will do well to read the annexed, which we publish from the *Newbern Times* of a late date.

It will be seen that the "grant of pardon" is a greater boon than getting back property: that for this pardon, they ought to be thankful, if they never get a dollar in property."

In no case can they recover their property, if the rights of third parties have intervened—which simply means, that when any Yankee or negro claims their property, it is gone forever. And if they should be allowed to have their own, "any disloyal act or expression" would abrogate their rights. In other words, they are to be watched, spied on, listened to, eaves-dropped; every Yankee and negro being interested to hear something that will make them subjects of forfeiture.

Read this article, people of North Carolina! Ponder well, ye poor and ignorant—soldiers and citizens. Demagogues, and artful, insidious, selfish men, lay in wait to entrap you. In the support of your Government, in the defence of your country, in a firm reliance upon your faithful and skillful leaders—your safety lies.

Hear the voice of this warning, people of North Carolina. It is now addressed to you. The leaders have been warned, and they heed not: the path of destruction opens up before them. Unconscious, hastarding more than they know—they move on. If *they* cannot be reached by the voice of admonition, it is no reason why *you* should not. If you have taken any step from which you would wish to recede, do it at once, before the storm comes.

There is in North Carolina a day ahead, not far distant, when extraordinary developments will take place; when no man will be able to hide from the scorching test of patriotism; when we hope and believe the truth, firmness, honesty and loyalty of the people will manifest themselves before all the nation.

From the Newbern (Yankee) Times.

THE RESTITUTION OF PROPERTY AND THE PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION.—Therefore I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, do proclaim, declare, and make known to all persons who have directly or by implication participated in the existing rebellion, except as hereinafter excepted, that a full pardon is hereby granted to them, and each of them, with restoration of all rights of property, *except as to slaves and in property cases where the rights of third parties shall have intervened, and upon the condition that every such person shall take and subscribe an oath, and thenceforward keep and maintain said oath inviolate*, and which oath shall be registered for permanent preservation, and shall be of the tenor and effect following to wit:—

Just at this time when various parties are exceedingly anxious to obtain possession of the property that many of them so hastily forfeited, it would be well to look carefully at the foregoing extract from the President's Amnesty Proclamation.

The impression that seems to exist with some, that this Proclamation was issued for the *special purpose* of restoring property, Real and Personal, is certainly very erroneous, and had better be exploded.

The first and most prominent object had in view was to pardon, on certain well defined conditions, rebels and insurgents who have been acting as enemies to the United States. To grant *pardon* to those who have been guilty of these serious political and moral offences, ought to be considered a far greater boon by the recipients than getting back their property. For this pardon, many of these political offenders ought to be profoundly thankful if they never get a dollar in property. Let some of them ponder over this point, and perchance they may become "wiser and better men."

Let them bear in mind that it is no particular favor to the long insulted Government of the United States, for them to declare that they will henceforth *be loyal*, but that it is a most gracious favor toward them to confer this remission of their political delinqnencies.

"All rights of property" are *meant* to be restored when the applicant produces the clearest evidence, that he is sincere and honest in his motives and intentions, "except as to slaves and in property cases *where the rights of third parties shall have intervened.*"

In every case the rights of third parties must be kept in view and respected. These rights can readily be ascertained in each particular case.

And then, it should not be forgotten, the claimant gets possession of his property, if at all, upon the express understanding, according to the Proclamation, that he not only forever renounces all friendship to the bogus Southern Confederacy, but "that he shall thenceforward *keep and maintain*" the oath he takes.

Any disloyal acts or expressions obtaining ground of course abrogate all rights of the claimant. Regarding the important order of Major General Peck, No. 9, January 20th, as in perfect accordance with the true meaning and intent of the President's Proclamation, we again quote the last clause for the information of all concerned:

"Persons who have taken the oath solely to recover property, without a returning love for the Union, had better delay their applications until such times as they can, in good faith, fulfill their obligation.

Doing One's Own Business.

The *Progress* of the 18th, says—"We say once for all, that we have no assistance from any quarter in editing this paper."

Now, if the editor means that he has no *assistance*, because all the editing is done by other people, why we understand it; but if he means to say that he writes *every editorial article*, why we are taken by surprise. We won't charge the contrary, for we wouldn't be a *calumniator* for the world; but we hazard the assertion, that nineteen-twentieths of the *Progress'* readers are as much surprised as we are.

We had given our huge jovial neighbor credit for sinning only by omission, that he did not keep such matter out of his paper.

It seems now, by his own confession, that he commits the sins himself. Hereafter we shall hold him politically responsible for the editorials that appear; and if we don't make our readers believe that they are his, it will not be our fault.

"John," as Joy, the yankee, affectionately calls him, gives the public to understand that he "wears his own clothes," and doesn't wish to be mistaken for any other man.

We shall gratify him.

"The Daily Conservative."

A new paper, with the above title, made its first appearance in this city on Saturday last. It is a neat, well-printed paper, under the proprietorship of Messrs. JNO. D. HYMAN & Co., and edited by Mr. HYMAN.

It is evidently a *party journal*, and will probably be the organ of the party whose name it bears; and as such it unfurls the flag of Gov. Vance.

There are thus two party papers in this town, professedly of the same politics—Conservative: This last being a full-blood, and the other a "half-and-half."

We are in the interest of no party. Occupying an independent position, supporting the cause of the Confederacy, and in this support upholding both the Confederate and State Administrations, we represent that large and unselfish class of citizens, both soldiers and civilians, who, desiring quiet among ourselves and freedom from internal agitation, are content to vote for Gov. Vance, without reference to his party feelings or affiliations.

We shall continue to occupy this independent, national attitude towards the organs of all parties; and we hope faithfully to reflect the patriotic wishes of the loyal and true throughout the State.

The Holden Truck.

It is due to Mr. Holden—Mr. Candidate Holden—to say, that from the Newbern Times of a late date, we learn that the "Holden Truck" was not named in honor of *our* Mr. Holden, but of a Capt. Holden, A. Q. M., U. S. A. So Joy says, and we are inclined to believe him. One could not well have supposed that there there two Mr. Holdens: and then the "Silver-Gray Fox," an emblem, in a political point of view, so peculiarly adapted to our candidate, that the resemblance would have deceived a world. In disavowing the application to *our* Mr. Holden, Joy says they never would have named it after a "Traitor and renegade." This is the highest compliment Mr. Holden has had for many a day: the only drawback to it is, that in a later sheet it speaks of him as "an independent, outspoken friend of the people, suppressed by Jeff Davis' bayonets." The snubbing of Mr. Holden by Joy, is dissipated by this involuntary tribute of admiration, and fixes Joy as the organ of the "self-made candidate."

In the City Court of Mobile, on Monday last, Jacob Richmond was convicted of the crime of extortion. He was fined $500, and and sentenced to three months imprisonment in the county jail.

If our City Court should have arraigned before it the extortioners hereabouts, and mete out to them their deserts, as in Mobile, our City Treasury would be replenished beyond the necessity for taxation. Would it not be well for the Mayor to "try it on" some of our extortioners?

The Interrogator Questioned.

The *Progress* of the 13th, wishes to know why certain press[illegible]s that it defines, do not publish Mr. Vice Pre[illegible]sident Stephens' speech on the "Georgia Platform." Although the enquiry is directly addressed to Mr. Holden, who is "the last man and the last dollar"—about we are by no means asked—we venture to answer the question for ourselves. We have not published Mr. Stephens' speech, because we think he has perverted his very respectable talents to a very absurd purpose; and we think more of mischief to the cause of the South is done by his speech, than good. We therefore withold it from our columns; and as we are aiming to benefit the cause, and are by necessity obliged to be the judge of what is for the best, with our convictions we could not publish it. These convictions are strengthened by the fact that the *Progress* publishes and adopts it; and we will soon see that the Yankees press in Newbern and North of the Potomac will do likewise.

Now will the *Progress* answer one or two questions for us?

Some time ago, about the 21st of March, it published a statement from a Southern paper, that "four hundred civilians in North Carolina, were under arrest under the late acts, and confined in prison." Why did it publish this falsehood without correcting it?—particularly as on the 23rd of March we noted the misrepresentation and denied it?

Did the *Progress* think it true?

Again: on the 15th of March, it published what purported to be a letter from the 48th Mississippi regiment, to Mr. Wright of Georgia, the author of the famous Georgia resolutions, which the *Progress* once adopted. A few days since, the true sentiments of the 48th Mississippi on Wright's resolutions appeared, and we copied them; and the falsehood and fraud of those heretofore published by the *Progress* are exposed.

Why has not the *Progress* published this exposure, that the people may have the truth?

We invite an answer to these questions. We have put them directly, that there may be no doubt as to whom they are addressed. We put them respectfully, that no cause may arise for their evasion.

And as the *Progress* questions other presses for withholding what they are not obliged to publish, he will hardly consider us meddlesome if we inquire why, in publishing, he does not correct the false, by publishing the truth? We hope we don't intrude.

An Important Matter.

We do not see how we can more effectively promote the object of the following communication, than by publishing the letter itself.—In view of the urgent necessity for action in the premises, we can but believe that arrangements can be made with the Railroad authorities, and the government, whereby corn can be transported from the South, where it is abundant and cheap, to this section, where it is very scarce, and what is to be had is held at most exorbitant figures. We are glad to see a move in this direction, and hope it will be continued, until a plan is perfected and set on foot for the relief of this section, now suffering for bread:

Editors Confederate:—I am carrying on a farm, and need about 25 or 30 barrels of corn to carry me through this season. I have made inquiries for corn, and cannot find it for sale. I learn there is corn in South Carolina, if we could have it brought here by Railroad. I suppose many persons about Raleigh need small quantities, and are not able to pay the high prices that corn commands in your market. If a list could be made out to justify the sending of a commissioner to purchase 500 barrels of corn in South Carolina or Georgia, and have it brought to Raleigh, and sold for cost and charges, it would in a great measure relieve those persons who need it and cannot procure it here.

I write to ask you to propose some plan in your valuable paper, to relieve a distressed community. I write now, because it will require some time to carry any plan into effect. If an engine and cars could be spared for a few days, this community would be greatly relieved. Without corn, we cannot move along with our business—refugees, especially, who are thrown on poor land for a support.

B.

Castor Oil.

A medical friend has furnished us with the following receipe for making Castor Oil, taken from the British Cyclopœdia. It is an article exceedingly scarce, and in great demand. The process of manufacture is so simple that any one may make the Oil:

Steep the seeds (Palmi Christi) for a night in cold water, then boil for two hours, then dry them in the sun, and afterwards pound or bruise them. The seeds thus bruised are then thrown into water and boiled till the whole oil is extracted, when it rises to the surface and is skimmed off.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.—A letter from Montgomery county says:—

"After the death of Hon. S. H. Christian the Holden party in this county was quietly dying out until Gen. Leach made some speeches in the county, there being no candidate opposing him at the time. I am happy to state that there is not now an intelligent gentleman in the county who endorses Holden or who will support Leach, though Leach will get a strong vote. We hope to beat him in the county, as Mr. Foster will address us in a few days. Leach, though declining when *expressly called on* to say *whom he was for*, or to *define his position*, yet urges all the old peace arguments. We regard him as the most consummate demagogue we were ever afflicted with. Gov. Vance will certainly sweep this county."

THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST—THE REPORTED FIGHT IN LOUISIANA.

The news of the Shreveport disaster seems to hang fire in New Orleans, the authorities there having closed the avenues of intelligence immediately upon the receipt of the steamer Illinois. Shortly afterwards the steamer Alice Vivian came down and "confirmed" the rumors, though the reporters were afraid to say what rumors were so confirmed.

DEATH OF MRS. CLAY.—The widow of Henry Clay, we learn from late yankee papers, is dead. Her age was 83. She was of the Hart family, of Orange County, N. C.

ARMY NEWS.

FROM SUFFOLK AND THE BLACKWATER.—The Petersburg *Express* of Saturday has a lengthy account of the movements of Yankee troops around Suffolk and in the region of the Blackwater, from which we condense the following statements, not having room to publish the article in full:

On Tuesday a regiment of infantry landed at Holladay's Point about ten miles below Suffolk, and at the same hour another regiment, with 75 cavalry, landed at Cherry Grove, on James river, distant from Holaday's Point about ten miles. The Holladay's Point force, marched for Chuckatuck, with a view to capturing our signal corps; but the object failed as our men made their escape. Notwithstanding the overwhelming odds of the enemy, 18 of Gen. Pickett's Provost Guard, 13 men of the 31st N. C. regiment, 7 of the Signal corps, and 7 scouts of the 17th Va., 47 in all, gave the enemy a rushing fight, which lasted from 8½ to 1 o'clock, resulting in the escape of our force with the loss of one of 31st N. C. wounded and captured.

The two forces mentioned above formed a junction near Cherry Grove, and committed many depredations through the country.

Also on Thursday a regiment of 550 Yankees landed at Rock Landing on James river. They were met by a squad of the Signal corps who gave the Vandals battle. Result not known; but from prisoners taken and deserters who had come into our lines, conflicting accounts of Burnside's movements are given; at one time stating positively that Burnside was preparing to move up the Peninsula, and again declaring that they knew nothing about Burnside. These conflicting accounts indicate that they are spies and have come into our lines to deceive our officers as to the real movements of Burnside.

Reliable information has been received at Petersburg, that Burnside's forces were landing in large numbers at Portsmouth on Wednesday last.

The yankees hold Suffolk, and have sent out forces in every direction. They now occupy every road leading to that town. A force of some three or four thousand were quartered nine miles this side of Suffolk on Thursday night; one thousand stayed, the same night, one mile from Zuni on the Petersburg and Norfolk Railroad, and a party who was at Windsor, on the same road, went off Thursday night in the neighborhood of Franklin, on the Seaboard and Weldon road, where Spear is said to be operating.

The scattering of these forces would argue against the theory that Burnside's plan is to move in force against Petersburg, but there is no saying now what his real intentions are. It is not at all improbable, that the occupation of all the country between the Blackwater and Suffolk, is for the purpose of preventing any information of his movements reaching our military authorities.

REPORTED ADVANCE OF SPEAR.—Ascertaining that there was no Confederate force between Suffolk and the Blackwater, it is said that the brutal and inhuman Col. Spear, boldly marched his troops out on Wednesday night, and yesterday halted in full view of the Blackwater, where at a respectful distance, he viewed the "promised land" on this side. Whether he contemplates a further advance in this direction is unknown, but a gentleman from the spot informs us, that if this be his design, he will be compelled to halt a brief season where he is, even if there were not a Confederate to oppose him on this side. The Blackwater, an inconsiderable stream in times of dryness and drought, is now very much swollen and cannot be bridged. It is higher, we understand, than it has been for thirty years past, and unlike many other streams in Virginia, does not fall very rapidly. But be this as it may, (high or low,) if Spear ever gets upon its western bank, it will prove a trap to him, which he will wish to the latest day of his life, should he survive the event, that he had avoided. Our forces are fully prepared to extend him a warm reception, and burning to avenge the many cruel wrongs which he and his villainous followers have perpetrated upon the loyal and patriotic people of Suffolk and the country surrounding.

[*Petersburg Express.*

FROM CHARLESTON.—Our latest dates from Charleston, by mail, include Monday last, April 11th. The papers say there has been very little firing since their last report. A few scattering shots had been exchanged between our batteries on James Island and the enemy's batteries at Cummings's Point, and the "Swamp Angel." Four shots were fired at Fort Sumter and two at Moultrie from Battery Gregg on Saturday. The enemy's troops appeared to be unusually busy Saturday, as if preparing for some active movement. Nothing further had transpired, however, up to Saturday evening. There were five monitors inside the bar Sunday night.—The rest of the fleet remains about the same. The *Ironsides* fired a few shots Saturday, believed to be practicing.

The Baton Rouge correspondent of the New Orleans "Delta" furnishes that paper with the following item of news, which is copied into the Mobile "Tribune" of the 30th instant:

The Confederates, numbering some two or three hundred cavalry, under the respective commands of Capt. Bryan, Capt. Henry Gentles and Capt. Bob Pryme (all late residents of this town), ambushed a squad of the 4th Wisconsin cavalry, under Lieut. Williams, whom they killed, and wounded one or two others. Two of Bryan's men were captured—Hughes and Hough. Hughes had his horse killed, and therefore surrendered. The object of the raid was to pick up men and mules (horses would not be objected to), and we believe they were tolerably successful. They even came in open daylight, under the very nose of the videttes and took mules and teams from Gen. Bernard's plantation, now occupied by Goodale & Co., situated close to the city limits.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.—By the arrival of the Virginia, at New York, we have interesting news from Europe. Victoria had announced her intention of holding at Court at Buckingham Palace on the 6th inst. Owing to difficulties which have arisen as to the presumptive succession to the Austrian crown, Maximillian has again postponed his acceptance of the Mexican crown. The Danish war "drags its slow length along." The Prussians attempted to storm Duppeln, but were repulsed after a five hours' engagement. The Pope has recovered from his late serious illness.

From the Fayetteville Observer.

THE SOLDIERS ALL RIGHT.—A letter from a non-commissioned officer at Fort Fisher says:—

"I was the only one in my company that voted for Gov. Vance in August 1862; but next August, if things move on as I think they will, he will, in all probability get every vote that will be cast in the company. Vance is growing stronger every day with us."

An Opinion from Judge Manly.

We present to our readers to-day, the following opinion, delivered by His Honor Judge MANLY, of the Supreme Court, on the last [illegible] of Congress [illegible] privileges of the writ of Habeas Corpus.

It accords with the almost universal opinion of the Judiciary of the Confederacy on the constitutionality of the late act, and carries the weight of an additional Judicial authority for the power exercised by Congress.

And it is the emanation of a legal mind imbued with sound principles of law. It will be received by the people of North Carolina with the more respect, because of Judge Manly's known character for conscientious integrity and devoted patriotism.

We have now the opinions of the majority of the Supreme Court, sustaining the law. Will the agitators respect the sanction of the Judiciary?—or will they continue to agitate?

In the Matter of Patrick Rafter.

The answer of the officer having custody of the petitioner to the writ of *habeas corpus*, discloses a case which cannot be prosecuted further under the writ. The following return is made: "W. T. Shipp maketh oath that Patrick Rafter was arrested and is now detained by him, as a person liable to do military duty, and who is attempting to avoid the same:—that his arrest and detention is in pursuance of the authority of the Secretary of War of the Confederate States."

The act of Congress, after declaring the writ of *habeas corpus* suspended in its application to arrests made by the President or Secretary of War in certain enumerated cases, provides that "during the suspension, no military or other officer shall be compelled, in answer to any writ of *habeas corpus*, to appear in person, or return the body of any person detained by him by the authority of the President or Secretary of War; but upon the certificate, under oath, of the officer having charge of any one so detained, that such person is detained by him as a prisoner under the authority aforesaid, further proceedings under the writ of *habeas corpus* shall immediately cease, and remain suspended so long as the act shall continue in force."

It appears to me clear, from this provision of the law, that Congress intended to take away from the ordinary tribunals of the country all enquiry by *habeas corpus* into arrests made by the President or Secretary of War, professedly in any of the enumerated cases.

Congress is so guarded upon this point, that it prescribes the form of the return which the officer cited by the writ is to make, and which it declares shall be sufficient; and *this form* tenders no issue, and leaves open no opportunity for making an issue upon the construction of the law. The officer's return in the case before me, pursues the form prescribed; and that by the terms of the act, puts an end to all further enquiry. It results that no question can be properly raised in the matter before me, unless it be a question as to the power of Congress to pass such a law. I see no sufficient reason for holding the law invalid for defect of power.

The Confederate Constitution (Art. 1, Sec. 9, par 2,) declares that the writ of *habeas corpus* shall not be suspended unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it. This is a *"negative pregnant,"* which implies a power in Congress, within the sphere of the general Government's action, to suspend the writ, as the Parliament of England was wont to do, subject to the limitation that the power shall be exercised only in cases of rebellion and invasion, when the public safety may require it. Invaded from all quarters by the public enemy, as the States were at the late session of Congress, the occasion had arisen when that body might lawfully consider of the exigency for a suspension of the writ. It did so consider; decided in favour of a suspension in the cases enumerated, and this decision is necessarily *conclusive.*

It is conceded as a high exercise of the legislative power; but it is believed not to be beyond its legitimate range, while the momentous and profound emergencies, with which the country is now struggling, is its full justification.

An affidavit is found among the papers, from which it appears that petitioner claims now to be 47 years of age, and to be exempt by reason thereof from enrolment to do military service to the Confederate States. According to the view taken by me of the law, the question thus raised is excluded from consideration. But if it should turn out that I am in error in this construction, and the point be made and considered, it will not avail the petitioner.

The first section of the military bill provides that all white men between the ages of 17 and 50 shall be in the military service of the Confederate States during the war. In the fifth section, those between 17 and 18 are placed on a reserve corps, not to serve out of the State in which they reside. In the eighth section, power is given to the President to detail from the class between 45 and 50, persons for office, hospital and other similar duties. No restriction seems to be imposed upon the employment of this latter class in military field duties; and the enrollment and arrest for duty of petitioner, is not, therefore, an illegal interference with his personal liberty. Indeed, had Congress limited the field of duty to the State, as in the case of persons between 17 and 18, the mustering him into service simply, and placing him in a camp of instruction near the capital of the State, *which is the alleged trespass upon his rights*, would not be illegal. The arrest and detention would not be without warrant of law; and the writ under which he is seeking redress is confined in its office to the enlargement from imprisonment or custody of persons so arrested and detained, and none others.

Upon the questions which have arisen out of the laws of April and September, 1862, as well as that of January last, usually called the Conscription Act, some future occasion may be afforded of giving to the public my views. At present I abstain from any discussion of them, as it is not necessary, and they may be the subject of future reviews in the Court of which I am a member.

I deem it proper to state, that the petition in the case does not set forth the alleged ground for the petitioner's arrest; but I concluded to overlook this defect and meet at once the questions raised upon the construction of the law. I mention it here, that it may not be regarded as a precedent against me. In general it is believed to be more consistent with a just and prompt execution of the laws to require petitioners to set forth the grounds of controversy so far as they are known; and if the petition discloses a case to which the act of suspension clearly applies, it seems to me it ought to be rejected.

The petitioner is remanded to the custody of the officer. R. E. MANLY.

CONVENTION OF DELEGATES FOR NORTH CAROLINA.

We, the undersigned Commissioners of Appraisement for the State of North Carolina, hereby declare the following to be the maximum prices of property impressed for the use of the government for the next two months, subject to alteration, should circumstances, meanwhile, occur to make it advisable:

Apples, dried		28 lbs.,	$ 5
"	"	unpeeled, per bush. 28 lbs.,	3 50
Axes,		with handles, each	12 50
"	"	without " "	12 00
Bacon,		sides, per pound,	2 25
"	"	hams, " "	2 25
"	"	shoulders, per pound	2
"	"	jowles, " "	1
Beans,	"	white or cornfield, per bush. 60 pounds,	10
Brandy,	"	apple, per gallon,	20
"	"	peach, " "	25
Beef,	"	fresh, nat, per pound	60
"	"	salted, " "	85
"	"	corn, " "	90
Brown stuff,	"	good, per bush. 28 lbs.	1
Candles,	"	tallow, per pound	2 25
"	"	adamantine, per pound	3 25
Chains,	"	trace, per pair,	9
Cloth,	"	woolen, for soldiers clothes, ¾ yard wide, 10 oz. to yd., and pro rata as to greater or less weight or width, per yard,	6
Cotton	"	raw, per lb.	1 50
Coffee,	"	Rio, per pound,	4 50
Corn,	"	unshelled, per bush. of 70 pounds,	5
"	"	shelled, cobs not included, per bush of 56 pounds,	6
Corn meal,	"	sacks not included, per bush of 56 lbs.	6
Drills,	"	cotton, ⅞ yd. wide, 3 yds. to pound, per yard,	80
Flour,	"	extra family, per barrel of 196 pounds,	60
"	"	extra family, per sack of 98 pounds,	30
"	"	sup'fine, per bbl. of 196 lbs.,	55
"	"	" " sack of 98 lbs.,	25
"	"	fine, per bbl. of 196 lbs.,	50
"	"	" " sack of 98 lbs.,	25
Fodder,	"	baled, per 100 pounds,	4
"	"	unbaled, " "	3 50
Hats,	"	wool, each	5
Hay,	"	baled, per 100 lbs.,	5
"	"	unbaled, per 100 lbs.,	4
Hides,	"	dry, per pound,	3 75
"	"	green, " "	1 75
Horses,	"	artillery, 1st class per he'd,	700
"	"	" 2d " " "	500
"	"	extra,	
Iron,	"	pig, per ton of 2,000 lbs.,	110
"	"	square or round per ton,	600
"	"	hoop, per ton of 2,000 lbs.	600
"	"	flat or band, per ton of 2,000 pounds,	600
"	"	boiler plate, per ton of 2,000 pounds,	600
"	"	serviceable railroad, per ton of 2,240 pounds,	600
"	"	castings, per pound,	15
Jeans,	"	wool domestic, per yard,	6
Kettles,	"	camp, iron, per lbs.	15
Lumber,	"	good, per 1,000 feet,	50
Lard,	"	clean, " pound,	2 25
Leather,	"	sole, " "	6
"	"	upper, " "	7
"	"	harness, per pound,	7
Molasses,	"	cane, " gallon,	10
"	"	sorghum " "	5
Mules,	"	1st class per head,	700
"	"	2d " " "	500
"	"	3d " " "	400
"	"	extra " "	
Nails,	"	per keg,	75
Oats,	"	sheaf, unbaled, per 100 lbs.,	4
"	"	" baled, " " "	4 50
"	"	shelled, per bushel,	4
Osnaburgs,	"	cotton, ¾ yd wide, 7 oz. to yard, per yard,	1
"	"	cotton, ⅞ yd. wide, 8 oz. to yard, per yard,	1 30
Onions,	"	per bushel,	8
Peas,	"	cow, per bush. of 60 lbs.,	10
Potatoes,	"	Irish, " " "	6
"	"	sweet, " " "	5
P'ches, dried,	"	peeled, per bush. 36 lbs.,	8 50
"	"	unpeeled " " "	5
Pork,	"	fresh, nett, per pound,	1 50
"	"	salt, "	2
Quinine,	"	good, per ounce,	56
Rice,	"	new, " pound,	25
"	"	old, " "	20
Rye,	"	good, " bush. of 56 lbs.,	
Sacks,	"	two bush., osnaburgs, each,	2
Shirting,	"	cotton, ¾ yard wide, 4½ yds. to pound, per yard,	1 30
"	"	cotton, ⅞ yd. wide, 5¾ yd. to pound, per yard,	1 10
Cotton strip's,	"	3 yds. lb., " "	1 75
Salt,	"	Coast, per bush. 50 lbs.	15
"	"	Liverpool, per bushel of 50 pounds,	30
"	"	Virginia, per bushel of 50 pounds,	20
Steel,	"	cast, per pound,	4
Shoes	"	army, per pair,	15
Shoe thread,	"	flax, " pound,	10
Socks,	"	soldiers' wool, per pair,	1 50
Sheep,	"	fat, per head,	25
Sugar,	"	brown, common, per pound,	2
Soap,	"	hard, per pound,	40
"	"	soft, " "	25
Shucks,	"	baled, " 100 lbs.,	4 50
Shorts,	"	good, " bush of 22 lbs.,	1
Ship stuff,	"	" " " " 37 "	1 75
Tea,	"	black, " pound,	5
"	"	green, " "	8
Tent cloth,	"	cotton, 10 oz. to yd., per yard,	1 30
Tobacco No 1	"	Extra,	3 00
"	"	1	2 50
Tobacco No. 2	"		1 75
Tobacco Bags			1 25
Tallow,	"	clean, per pound,	1 50
Vinegar,	"	cider, " gallon,	2 50
"	"	manufactured, per gallon,	1 25
Whiskey,	"	good, " "	25
Wheat,	"	first rate white, per bush of 60 pounds,	10
"	"	fair, per bush of 60 lbs.,	8 50
"	"	ordinary, per bush of 60 pounds,	8
Wheat straw,	"	baled, per 100 lbs.,	1 50
"	"	unbaled, per 100 pounds,	1
Wool,	"	washed per pound,	6
"	"	unwashed, per "	3
Wagons,	"	wood axle, 4 horse, new, each,	350
"	"	iron axle, 4 horse, new, each	375
"	"	wood " 2 " " "	250
"	"	iron " 2 " " "	275
Wheat bran,	"	per bush of 17 pounds,	70
Yarn,	"	cotton, per bunch 5 lbs.,	10

HIRE OF LABOR, TEAMS, WAGONS AND HORSES.

Baling long forage, per hundred pounds,	60
Shelling and bagging corn, sacks furnished by government, per bushel,	25
Hire of two horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by owner, per day,	12
Hire of two horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by government, per day,	8
Hire of four horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by owner, per day,	22 50
Hire of four horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by government, per day,	16
Hire of 6 horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by owner, per day,	25
Hire of 6 horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by government, per day,	18
Hire of laborer, rations furnished by owner, per day,	3
Hire of laborer, rations furnished by government, per day,	1 75
Hire of laborer, rations furnished by owner per month,	75
Hire of laborer, rations furnished by government, per month,	45
Hire of horses, per day,	1 50

For the information of all persons concerned, we publish the following instructions, with the hope that they will be strictly obeyed.

"No officer, or agent, shall impress the necessary supplies which any person may have for the consumption of himself, his family, employees, slaves, or to carry on his ordinary mechanical, manufacturing or agricultural employments."

(Signed) H. K. BURGWIN,
R. V. BLACKSTOCK,
Com'rs. Appraisement for State of N. C.

Raleigh, April 11th, 1864. ap 14-67:42t-w2t.

Wilmington Journal, Fayetteville Observer, Greensboro' Patriot, Charlotte Democrat, and Asheville News, copy weekly two times, and send bills to Maj. W. W. Peirce, Chief Quartermaster, with copy of paper containing advertisement.

BLANKS [illegible] printed with neatness and epatch at THIS OFFICE.

THE CONFEDERATE.

WEDNESDAY. April 20, 1864.

Dampers.

In the *Progress* of the 13th inst., the "foreign news" is introduced with a gusto, accompanied with the announcement that the "extracts throw a damper on the hope of early recognition of the Confederacy by Mexico."

This is the curt style with which this paper, so frequent and so vehement in its repetitions of its avowals that it is devoted to the cause, presents a piece of information, well calculated, if believed, to *dampen* the ardor of our *hopes*, and in this moment particularly, to depress the feelings of our people.

On Thursday last, the *Progress*, more distinctly unveiling its gratification, publishes the following:

"To be serious, does not the snubbing Maximilian gave Slidell and the *neutrality* of Mexico, proclaimed in advance, drive the nail home? Shall we make fools of ourselves by looking to Maximilian, the Emperor, or "any other man" longer for succor. If we can whip the Yankees into an acknowledgement of our independence, as we believe we can, let us do it, but no more of recognition or help from abroad. The country is sick of the cry."

We find it very difficult to refrain our true sentiments of the *Progress* and its associates. God grant that the day of our good fortune is not far distant, when the loyal heart of North Carolina will find a right utterance against Mr. Holden, against this organ of his; which, except his own sheet and Joy, the yankee's, is the only organ he has in the Confederacy; and against their associates in this now universally condemned agitation which they are keeping up, to the dishonor of the State and to her disrepute among all her sisters.

Fortunately for the country there need be no *damper* to *its hopes* from foreign news, extracted from the London *Globe*, for these reasons:

First.—The London *Globe* is a vile abolition sheet; the organ of the Yankee Minister Adams, and a paid fabricator of Yankee lies.

Second—because in this very fabrication, the *Globe* has overshot the mark and exposed either its ignorance or its baseness; for it professes to know that "Mr. Dayton, the American Minister, had intimated to Maximilian the readiness of his Government to accredit a Representative in Mexico and receive a Minister from the Emperor of Mexico." Is this likely, when the Yankee Government has even now a Minister in Mexico who never has recognized "the intervention"—but who, by peremptory orders, still clings to Juarez, the opposing Government to Maximilian and a Republic? Is it likely, when the Yankee Government still exchanges courtesies with a Minister from Juarez who still resides near the Government at Washington?

Is it likely, when this very arrival from Yankeedom brings news that the Federal House of Representatives has passed a resolution that the Northern people do not accord with the monarchical dynasty just established in Mexico on the ruins of republicanism, and that Congress is unwilling to remain silent on the subject?

This resolution passed the House unanimously. It came right on the back of this report of the London *Globe* about Mr. Dayton and Maximilian. Is it likely that Mr. Dayton had assumed to make the offer he is represented to have done, *of his own motion*, when he knew there was a minister of Juarez' Republican Government now at Washington? Even Yankee boldness in evil, and Yankee duplicity, would have shrunk from this *open shame*.

Nor is it likely that he made any such intimation by authority; for in that event Lincoln would have never permitted this resolution, without a struggle; for it amounts to a wholesale and dishonoring disavowal of his action, if he had so committed himself.

With a unanimous vote in the House of Representatives against the Government of Maximilian in Mexico; it is not likely that that body will pass an appropriation for a Legation to that court. But why did not the *Progress*, when it ushered forth this news, which it expected to be a damper to the Confederacy, why did it not publish with similar *eclat* this other "Foreign news"—the resolution of the Yankee House of Representatives, in order to take off the damp—to warm and revive us a little?

The reason it did not do this is, that this is not the *Progress'* way of showing its *great devotion to the cause*. With it, a little depression of hope, political party agitation, abuse of its Government by the application of such terms as "*tyranny*"—these evidences of loyalty and affection are more in the *Progress'* vein. If it thinks it veils the reality, it adds self-deception to its other follies. The eyes of the people, not only of North Carolina but of the whole nation, are upon Mr. Holden, and by consequence on the *Progress*. Notoriety has given each a distinction and a greatness, more to be dreaded than envied. If our cause meets disaster and fails, they may recover. It is even then doubtful; for the Yankees do not fulfil their pledges as did *Joshua at the siege of Jericho*. But if succes, attend us—if God prosper our arms, then—— but it is not necessary to pursue the theme. If that happens, perhaps in the joyous jubilee, Mr. Holden and his coadjutors may be lost sight of. We shall see.

The *State Journal*, published at Goldsboro', is to us a welcome exchange. Its articles are conceived in excellent taste, and full of the "true grit." Its location at Goldsboro' enables it to furnish news from all quarters. We trust it will meet a liberal support.

Soldier's Families.

We are informed that the allowance made by the Executive Committee of Wake, appointed by the County Court, is only twenty pounds of meal per month for a grown woman! This, if true, is a very meagre. It is not enough for a "grown woman" to live on. Messrs. W. H. Hood, Nathan Ivey James Adams, M. B. Royster and Henderson Hodges, we believe constitute the Executive Committee. As this is a matter of public interest, will these gentlemen be good enough to state on what basis this allowance is made, in order that, if they have not the resources to make the allowance sufficienti, the County Court should take steps to remedy the evil.—Believing as we do that there is abundance of provisions for the support of all, it is not to be debated that the soldier's families should be supplied among the first—and *fully supplied*—to avoid the pressure of want.

We address this enquiry thus publicly, in order to elicit information for the correction of the evil.

The *Progress* is still whining for Government pap; but most inconsistently says: "We are perfectly satisfied with the patronage the public extends us, and hope to be able to weather the storm without subsidizing ourself to secure favor from any quarter."

As as a Georgia cotemporary replies to a similar insinuation of being subsidized by patronage, it strikes us that those who are so prompt to accuse others of receiving bribes, must be estimating the conduct of others by their own experience and practice; or they are mad because no one thinks them of sufficient consequence to be worth subsidizing.

The *Progress* charges one-third more for advertising, and one-fourth more for subscription to his Daily, than we do. He has a right to do this; and so have the people and the Government the right to decline patronizing it, if they see proper.

It is gathered from the *Progress*, that Mr. Holden declines the invitation of the people of Granville, and all other people, to meet with them and address them.

Although all his life the advocate of Gubernatorial canvassing, he now regards it as "stumping for votes" His preference lies in issuing clandestine sheets, purposely withheld from his exchanges—of the same date of issue but two sets of opinions—one set for the people, and another set for the army. He prefers *netting* for votes. It is more convenient than *stumping*. In the meantime, the people who invite Mr. Holden may consider themselves as REJECTED.

A NEW FABRIC.—A gentleman at Tarboro' has sent us a scrap of cloth—the warp cotton, and the filling one-third wool and two-thirds raccoon fur. The gentleman remarks that the fur is more readily obtained than wool, and our readers may be profited by the suggestion One thing is certain, the cloth is a stout, substantial article, the fur mixing most admirably with the wool. It will make good warm clothing for coarse wear and for servants. That "same old coon" can by this means be made both useful and ornamental—even more so than in the days of "coon skins and log cabins."

CAPTURE OF A BUFFALOE CAMP IN NORTH CAROLINA.—We learn from the Richmond Enquirer of Thursday, that on the Friday previous, three privates belonging to Captain Bower's company of the 62d Georgia infantry, aided by a few citizens of Bertie county, N. C., attacked a Union camp near Windsor, in that county, consistiog of thirty or forty Buffaloes and four Yankees, supposed to have escaped from Danville, and about forty negroes, routing, killing and capturing many of them. They were led by a Captain Hogard, formerly considered a good and true officer in the army of the Confederate States. He was, we learn, among the killed. When he first entered the Confederate service he was very firm in his devotion to the cause, but it is said that his defection commenced when he begun to read the North Carolina *Standard*; since which he has grown worse and worse, until at last he has met with his reward in infamy and death. The four Yankees were recaptured and forwarded to Richmond, and the other prisoners were sent to Jackson and Windsor.

Gov. Vance will address the people of Harnett, at Sumerville, on Tuursday, the 21st of this month (April); of Cumberland, at Fayetteville, on Friday, the 22nd, and of Chatham, at Egypt, on Saturday, the 23rd.

The amount funded in four per cent. Bonds of Lincolnton, in this State, up to the 2d o April, was one million, one hundred and twenty-nine thousand and eighty-four dollars.

FROM SUFFOLK.—Passengers on the Norfolk and Petersburg Railroad train yesterday afternoon, report that Suffolk has been again occupied by the yankees. On Tuesday, the brutal and notorious Col. Spear, at the head of three regiments of infantry, and five companies of cavalry, arrived and established quarters. One of the infantry regiments is composed entirely of negroes, black as ebony, and as saucy and vulgar a set of devils as were ever pressed into the yankee servece. It is not positively known what Spear's intentions are, but the general impression seems to be, that Butler has sent him to Suffolk for the purpose of watching the movements of the Confederates from a nearer stand point than he has been enabled to do hitherto. His plans, whatever they may be, will probably develop themselves at an early day.—*Petersburg Express.*

A letter from a soldier in Florida, dated the 18th ult., says: "The Yankees are deserting and coming to us as fast as they can. Eighty-five came to us last night, and fifteen to-day. They say the whole army would come if they could get off. We expect a hundred in to-night. I do not think the Yankees will give us another fight soon. They are all at Jacksonville, under cover of their gunboats."

Extracts of Letters.

We give the following extracts of letters received at this office, as specimens of many that we daily receive:

"The 24th Regiment is unanimous for Vance, and will give him a plumper. We have three Johnston county Companies who are going to vote for our noble Governor. We soldiers are of the opinion that Holden's course has lengthened this war at least a year. Continue to combat his pernicious heresies. The Confederate is read with great interest by the soldiery and admire your course in sustaining the cause of Southern liberty and independence."

Etract of a letter from Gaston county:

"We are much pleased up here with the *Confederate* and the course it pursues. Please continue to advocate the cause of true North Carolinians, and men with an empty sleeve. My old company B, of the 28th, can parade eight of this sort. We can't fight with one arm, but there are various positions at home we could fill, if they were given us. But the must-stay-out-of-the army" tribe monopolize every thing in the way of *place* that will exempt them from service, and we are turned away. Common justice, not to say grateful remembrance for our sacrifice, would put us in these places, while those who have never been in the service but are fully able to go, are represented in the "front," as we have been since 1861."

A letter from Walnut Cove, Stokes county, says:

"The semi-weekly electioneering *Standard* has been received at this office. It seems to be filled with editorials in the form of communications. Its editor strives hard to convince the people that he is a Conservative; but if he is to be judged by his past political course, he is a *Destructive* of the most radical character. As an old conservative whig, I cannot have any confidence in W. W. Holden; and had I been a Democrat, my disiste for him would be equally as great. I am pleased to say, that but very few of the subscribers to the *Standard* here, will support its editor for Governor. If there are many Holdenites in this county, they seem ashamed to own it publicly."

A letter from Monroe, Union county, says:

"The *Standard* was taken last year by several persons in this place, not one of whom would now vote for its Editor as Corporal of the Home Guard."

From Lumberton, Robeson county:

"If Mr. Holden's prospects in other counties are no better than they are in Robeson, it will be a long time ere he reaches the goal of his ambition. I have not seen a man (but one) who is desperate enough to proclaim himself a Holdenite; and he is a soured, disappointed individual, who, like Mr. Holden, would bring ruin on the State, for the gratification of his own selfish and traitorous inclinations. Governor Vance will make a clean sweep in this county. We are well satisfied with his administration, and are determined to return him to his present position another year.

The Richmond *Sentinel* has received a yankee paper, from which it learns that Charles Henry Foster, of Congressional notoriety, and Captain in the 2d North Carolina (yankee) regiment, has been dismissed the service by General Butler. Foster pretended to be elected to the United States Congress three times in 1861 and 1862, from two different districts in North Carolina. He held a State convention at Hatteras, in which forty-six counties were represented by five delegates—himself representing only twenty!—re-organized the state government, elected a Governor, and went to Washington with one or more certificates of election to Congress He had with him a fellow named Carpenter, who was to swear him into Congress. Carpenter and Foster had written a series of letters to the New York *Times* during the summer of 1861 from various points in North Carolina. These letters gave glowing accounts of "Colonel" Foster's popularity, his triumphant election, and of his raising a brigade of loyalists. Before the committee of elections of the United States House of Representatives, they admitted the letters were not written in the State of North Carolina, and the chairman of the committee reported that the claim was founded on "imposition," and the report was adopted *nem con.*

Foster and Carpenter returned to Hatteras—the former in the recruiting service, the latter devoting himself to the manufacture of telegrams for the associated press, and to serving as a sub-agent of the yankee treasury—in other words, stealing.

These men are fair specimens of the "loyal Union men" of the South, and represent the people of North Carolina with as much fairness as Hahn of Louisiana, or Andy Johnson of Tennessee. The yankees will yet discover that the promise of Lincoln to subjugate the South is a greater "imposition" than even the "claim" of Foster.

[For the Confederate.

A recent message of the Governor of Georgia, the speech of the Vice President, and the action of the State Legislature, certainly have a tendency towards disorganization and counter-resolution; but the boast that these parties and this action is an advocacy and endorsement on the part of Georgia of Mr. Holden's temporizing, cringing, non-resistance policy, is as groundless as it is discreditable. The same Legislature that passed this protest, voted unanimously in favor of a resolution pledging the last drop of blood and the last dollar of money for the prosecution of the war until independence was established; expressed their unqualified approbation of the course Georgia had taken in seceding, and a firm reliance (under Providence) on the ability of the Confederate arms to defend successfully and triumphantly the position they had taken.

The members of the Georgia Legislature and the citizens who favored this unfortunate protest, are as bitter, as implacable, as uncompromising in their hostility to the Holden platform as any other class of Georgians.—Some of them have illustrated their patriotism and unyielding devotion to their country's interests on many a battle-field, and all of them—*every* Georgian I ever heard express himself—denounces Holden as an enemy to his country. In these days of passports, don't punish poor Tray for the company he is found in; give him a chance to show his papers. X.

RALEIGH, April 13, 1864.

[The foregoing communication was written by a member of the Georgia Legislature, who is indignant at the effort being made by the agitators of this State, to identify the Georgia movement with their illegal and pernicious schemes.—EDS. CONFEDERATE.]

The door between us and heaven cannot be opened if that between us and our fellowmen is shut.

TELEGRAPHIC.

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.

Entered according to act of Congress in the year 1863, by J. S. THRASHER, in the Clerk's office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.

From Texas and Mexico.

HOUSTON, Texas, April 4th, via SCHUYLER, April 14th.

The present state of affairs in Mexico may be briefly summed up as follows:

Juarez, after his quarrel with Vidaurri, retired to Colcinola and laid claims to Pedrau's negroes, and the present port of trade between Mexico and Texas. Vidaurri was at last accounts organizing an army to contest it with him. They have each about ten thousand men.

The French have demanded the surrender of the State of Nerixar, of which Vidaurri is Governor. He replied that he would leave it to the people. A vote has been taken, at which but few ballots were cast; but as far as heard from, they favor the empire. On the decision being announced, the French will march to take possession peaceably if they can, forcibly if they resist.

Hamilton, the Lincoln Military Governor, has established his seat of government at Brownsville, appointed his officers and a judge. J. B. McFarland is the judge of Federal court at Brownsville and Corpus Christi, and the work of confiscation has commenced.

The bulk of the Yankee force has been withdrawn from the coast to Louisiana, leaving about four or five thousand men for garrison and offensive operations. They profess an intention of marching on San Antonio and Houston.

A Yankee force of three hundred attacked Laredo on the 19th, and were signally repulsed by Col. Benavido, with a force of less than one hundred.

The Yankees evacuted Indianola on the 13th; they are still in force at Fort Esperano.

Messrs. Peebles, Raborn, Baldune and Senmie who were for sometime under military arrest for treasonable designs, applied for a discharge to the Supreme court, in a writ of *habeas corpus*. It was not contested and they were discharged, only to be re-arrested under the new law suspending the priviledge of that writ.

The cold weather has made crops in Texas somewhat backward, and rendered the prospect less flattering than last year.

The enemy is now advancing on the northern and eastern borders of the State. They took Alexandria, Louisiana, on the 16th. It is said that a part of Sherman's and all of Banks' army are operating in Louisiana, while Steele is advancing from Little Rock.

The new currency and tax laws are causing quite a financial sensation. Gold is now twenty-five for one in this city. It is said to be twenty for one at San Antonio.

The spirit of the people is good, and are prepared to resist the enemy in his advance against the State and to fight the war through to the end.

From Alabama.

MOBILE April 15th.

Western advices announce that Chalmers captured Fort Pillow, and two regiments, eight to twelve hundred negroes, and eight guns and caused the destruction of two transports.

From Georgia.

DALTON, April 14.

Artillery firing was heard in the direction of Cleveland this evening, supposed to be the enemy practising. It is reported that McPherson's corps have arrived at Huntsville.

Weather cloudy and threatening rain.

Our Victory at Shreveport.

MERIDIAN, April 14.

Advices from beyond our lines, confirm the report of a Confederate victory in the Trans-Mississippi Department. The wounded are arriving at Baton Rouge in large numbers.

Powers' cavalry had a fight recently at Plains' Store, near Woodville, whipping the enemy and taking a number of prisoners and one piece of artillery. Col. John Scott takes command of the cavalry in East Louisiana.

Mexican, Northern and European News.

RICHMOND, April 15.

Northern papers to the 13th received. Gold in New York on the 13th, 175¾.

The Minesota, was seriously damaged by the torpedo explosion.

The steamer Maple Leaf, from Philadelphia, to Jacksonville, struck a torpedo on the 1st. The explosion tore off her bow, causing her to sink in ten minutes.

Four thousand Federal cavalry occupy Eagle Pass, four hundred miles above Brownsville.

The French are marching on Matamoras and a fight had taken place, in which the French were victorious.

Cortinas had issued a proclamation, ordering all troops to be concentrated on the Rio Grand e to resist the occupation of that place by the French.

European advices to the 31st received. The Prussians attempted to carry the Danish fortifications at Duppel by storm on the 29th. After four hours fighting, they were repulsed at all points.

The Liverpool cotton market is quiet and unchanged. Breadstuffs very dull and prices lower.

The resolution for the expulsion of Long of Ohio, is still pending in the Yankee House of Representatives. During the debate on Saturday, Harris, of Maryland, said that the South was not subjugated and God Almighty grant that it never may be. I hope you never will subjugate the South.

A resolution to expel Harris was offered, but failed for the want of a two-thirds vote.

Great Battle at Shreveport.—Yankees Badly Beaten.

MOBILE, April 15.

Advices from different points on the Mississippi, report a great battle between Kirby Smith and Banks, near Shreveport. Banks was defeated with a loss of fourteen thousand men. Baton Rouge and other Hospitals are full of Yankee wounded.

From Richmond and the North.

RICHMOND, April 16.

Excitement prevails at Jonesboro', Illinois caused by soldiers shooting a citizen. A force has been sent to prevent further bloodshed.

The Pennsylvania Senate has adopted a resolution removing the seat of government to Philadelphia.

Meade will be retained in command of the Potomac.

Raining here to-day.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

RICHMOND, April 16.

The Petersburg papers this morning report considerable excitement in the Blackwater section, in consequence of the advance of the Yankees. Several skirmishes had taken place. Information, deemed reliable, represents that Burnside's forces were landing in large numbers at Portsmouth on Wednesday.

Later from the North.

DALTON, April 16.

Northern dates to the 15th received. The East Tennessee Convention met at Knoxville on the 12th. There were delegates from nearly every county. Tom Wilson made an explanation of his compromise with Jeff. Davis and denounced his acts as unconstitutional. William Heiskell was elected President. Daniel Trueheart made a speech denouncing the spostates in the bitterest terms. A combination of politicians against the administration exists in strong force.

Andrew Johnson made a speech declaring that the negroes had been working the rich lands of Tennessee long enough, and said that slavery is already dead. He said if we had no slaves there would be but few traitors.

The Railroad bridges over the Potomac, which were destroyed by the freshet, have been replaced.

New Orleans advices say a large side wheel steamer evaded the blockaders at Galveston and succeeded in getting in. She had on board four thousand stand of arms.

It is reported that Bishop Mecloskey has been appointed Arch Bishop of New York in place of Bishop Boulding of Baltimore.

The steamer Virginia, with Liverpool dates to the 29th, has arrived.

The Danish Conference met at Lovesten on the 12th of April.

Consols 91¼.

Cotton 77, Gold 74½.

Long of Ohio, was defended in the House of Representatives by Harris of Maryland, and Fernando Wood of New York.

The steamer City of New York was wrecked at the entrance of Queenstown Harbor by running on a rock. She will prove a total loss.

It is reported that the rebel Forrest, with a large force, is advancing on Paducah. Reinforcements have been sent from Mayfield.

Nothing transpiring here.

From Georgia.

DALTON, April 15.

All quiet in front. Five Alabamians, who were to have been shot to-day for desertion, were temporarily reprieved by Gen. Johnston until the President could be heard from.

Weather cloudy and cool.

Sale of New Six Per. Cents.

RICHMOND, April 18.

The Secretary of the Treasury advertises this morning five millions of the new guaranteed six per cent. Bonds to be sold at auction, in lots to suit purchasers, on the 12th of May.

The number of prisoners of war at this time in Richmond, is less than two thousand, including eight hundred commissioned officers.

Another flag of truce boat looked for on Friday, with prisoners, for exchange.

Weather clear this morning.

It is believed that active military operations in Northern Virginia will commence this week, by the advance of Grant's army.

[SECOND DISPATCH]

RICHMOND, April 18.

Monsieur Paul the French consular agent, at Richmond, returned on Saturday from a protracted visit to the United States, and arrived at City Point in a French-man-of-war. It is understood that he has completed the arrangements for the shipment of the French tobacco stored in this city. One vessel chartered by him is at City Point and others are expected next week.

The note—signing Bureau of the Treasury Department, will be transferred to Columbia this week. A number of employees, chiefly ladies, will start for Columbia Thursday. It is reported that the first and second Auditors, will also be removed temporarily, to some point further South, where the cost of subsistance is less than in Richmond. Montgomery and Selma, are both mentioned as the probable location of these Bureaus for the present.

Dr. Roezeo Lugo, a Yankee spy, was arrested at Tappahannock on the point of crossing the river. Maps of the harbor of Charleston, Wilmington, &c., showing the location of torpedoes were found on his body.

Later from the North.

ORANGE C. H., April 18.

Northern dates of the fourteenth and fifteenth have been received. On the 13th gold went up to 179, but on receipt of the news that Chase had negotiated a loan of three hundred thousand pounds sterling in London, it fell to 175, but rallied and closed at 177.

The capture of Fort Pillow seems to be confirmed. The Shreveport news is also confirmed to some extent.

Grant writes down the official loss at Missionary Ridge and Lookout Mountain at 600 killed, 4,000 wounded and 700 missing.

THE DESERTIONS FROM THE CONFEDERATE ARMY.—A Northern paper noticing the exaggerated reports of desertion from the Confederate army says:

A Detroit paper mentions a gentleman of a statistical turn of mind, who has kept a careful record of the desertions from the rebel army since the first Bull Run as they have been reported in yankee journals from time to time, and the sum total shows that three millions and three hundred thousand rebel soldiers have abandoned the Confederacy and come within our lines.

In one of the towns in North Mississippi, during the snow last month, a little "refugee" girl, who had never seen so much of the article before, was much alarmed lest everything should be irrecoverably buried. Her anxiety at last found utterance in the exclamation, "Oh, I do wish General Forrest would come!"

DIED,

At the residence of his brother, Henry G. Williams, Esq., in Nash county, on the 9th March, Col. William T. Williams, aged 22 years.

Col. Williams volunteered in April 1861, and was elected Captain of the first Volunteer Company from Nash county. He served as Captain in the 12th Regment N. C. T. until the Fall of 1861, when he was elected Lieut. Colonel of the 2nd N. C. Battalion. He commanded this Battalion until it was organized into the 32nd Regiment N. C. T., and was elected to the same position in this Regiment, which position he filled with much credit.

A short time before his death, he resigned the office of Lieut. Col. of the 32nd Regiment, and soon after recieved the appointment of Assistant Surgeon in the C. S. Navy.

Col. Williams made a popular commander and was greatly beloved by those who knew him both in the army and at home. Few men have been gifted with a higher order of talent, and none gave better promise of future usefulness and distinction.

"A truer, nobler, trustier heart,
More loving or more loyal, never beat
Within a human breast."

HAMILTON.

$50 REWARD.

STOLEN from the Horse Tilt, on the 14th inst., from the undersigned, from the stable of REUBEN PERRY, while on his farm, a round bay HORSE, about 14 hands high, 5 years old, with a small star in the forehead, and a small white spot on the left side, a little above the flank. The above reward will be paid for the recovery of the horse or the detection of the thief.

JOHN THORNTON.

April 17th, 1864. ap-20-12-w10*

To the Voters of Nash County.—Fellow CITIZENS AND SOLDIERS:—I take this method of announcing myself a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Nash County. You are all aware that I am deprived of the privilege of appearing before you in the usual way, to declare myself a candidate; I hope, therefore, to be excused for doing so in this way. I feel, Fellow citizens, and Soldiers, in doing this, that I am responding to the call of many voters of my county. This is my first attempt to be placed in public office, and can only promise, if elected, to serve the people justly and impartially. I have ever felt that I was ready and willing to serve the people of my county in any capacity in which they might place me, to the best of my ability. It is not my design to over-estimate my claims, but to speake a few plain and simple facts. I entered the army early in the spring of 1861, and have belonged to it ever since; during which time I have been twice severely wounded, from which I fear I shall never entirely recover.

It is for the reasons given and though the earnest solicitations of my friends, that I have consented to be a candidate. I hope notwithstanding I am far from your midst, that my claims will be duly considered, and that I may have the pleasure of seeing my name handed in to the Ballot Box more times than any other, next August, should I be one of the fortunate boys who escape the Yankee balls during the coming Campaign. I am, very respectfully your ob't. Serv't.,

GEO. W. WESTRAY.

1st Lieut. Co. A, 47th N. C. Reg't.

Near Orange C. H., Va., April 13th 1864.

ap. 19-71-d1t tw1-w1.

Spirit of the Age and Progress please copy two times, and send bills to this office.

To the Voters of Wake County.—Fellow CITIZENS:—At the urgent request of many gentlemen, both in the army and at home, I am a candidate to represent you in the House of Commons of the next Legislature of North Carolina. "My principles and views, as a Southern man (after the straitest sect, are well known to" my personal friends. "These principles and views are what they have been. They will not be changed."

Prior to the Proclamation of Mr. Lincoln in 1861; calling for seventy-five thousand men, I was a Union man; but seeing that the Northern States of the Government sought our degradation and ruin, I tore from my bosom the last spark of affection which I cherished for the Union, and took my stand with the sons of North Carolina, and the South, in behalf of Right, of Truth, and Freedom.

In May 1861, I volunteered as a private, and remained in the army until my health failed, when I was discharged. Believing that the surest and speediest way to obtain peace is by a vigorous prosecution of the war, I am in favor of exerting our whole strength, as a people, until this end is obtained. So long as the enemy construes any proposition coming from us for peace as an admission of weakness on our part, it would be madness in us to submit them. We must fight on, and pray on, trusting that God will, in His own good time, give us an honourable and lasting peace.

If we will continue to cooperate with, and sustain our President—a man "worthy of Rome in Rome's best days," I honestly believe that the day of our deliverance is near at hand.

I shall give to Gov. Vance a hearty and cheerful support. I know the man, and I know him to be a chivalrous, generous man, and a pure patriot. As to the manner in which he has guided the helm of State amid the perils which environ her, it is unnecessary for me to speak. We have all seen and felt the good effect growing out of his wise and judicious administration.

If you elect me, fellow citizens, I shall exert whatever of influence I may possess to mitigate the sufferings of our gallant soldiers, by supporting and cheering them in the field, and taking care of their families at home. I shall support no party, but for the whole people of North Carolina, and their posterity.

JOHN W. PAGE, M. D.

ap. 15-68 d6t wtf.

NAVY MINING BUREAU, C. S. N. }
Warrenton, N. C., 18th April, 1864 }

MINERS WANTED.

THOSE persons skilled in the business, can find profitable employment by applying to Capt. A. B. FAIRFAX, C. S. N., by letter at Warrenton, or to W. W. PEIRCE,

ap 20-12-2t Maj. & Ch'f Q. M., Raleigh, N. C.

Fayetteville Observer, Charlotte Democrat, and Wilmington Journal, copy two weeks in weekly and send bills to this office.

Notice.—Taken up and committed to the Jail of Catawba, a dark NEGRO man about fifty years of age. Said negro says his name is PLEASANT, and that he is the property of Hugh Carlyle and Geo. Henderson of Georgia.

A. J. HELTEN, Jailor.

Newton N. C. April 13th 1864. ap. 20 12-w6m.

Jailor's Notice.—Taken up and Committed to the Jail of Chatham county, N. C., a NEGRO MAN, who says his name is Washington; that he belongs to Mrs. Emily Williams of New Hanover county, N. C. He is about 5 feet 10 inches high and dark complected. The owner is hereby notified to come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with according to law.

W. HANKS, JAILOR.

April 11, 1864. ap 20-12-3w*

Lost Certificate of Stock.—The undersigned has lost the following Certificate, No. 1424 for $500, issued to T. N. Cooper, Raleigh, dated July 29th 1863, and assigned over to Sam'l Martin. Every person is forbidden to purchase the same, as application will be made for its renewal.

SAM'L MARTIN.

4 6w* Salem, N. C

Office of Chief Quartermaster, Raleigh, February 17th 1864. Proposals will be received at this office until the 28th inst., for the manufacture of Oil from the Tithe Pea Nuts.

Proposals must state the price per gallon for the oil produced; as the Government will require the total produce of oil as well as oil cake.

W. W. PEIRCE,

20-d3t&w3t Maj. and Chief Q. M.

Wilmington Journal, Fayetteville Observer, Raleigh Standard and Petersburg Register, copy 3 times and send bill to Maj. Peirce.

Lead Mine Interest for Sale.

I AM DISPOSED TO SELL MY INTEREST in the WYTHE UNION LEAD MINE COMPANY, notwithstanding the property is thought to pay a heavy per centum to the stockholders. I invite gentlemen of capital to examine the property. Mr. Wm. Kohler, the agent, will give all the necessary information, or they can call and see me at Hickory Grove or Poplar Camp, in Wythe county, Va.

mh 26-52-d1t-w4t A. N. CHAFFIN.

$50 REWARD.

RANAWAY FROM THE SUBSCRIBER ON the 14th of February, a NEGRO WOMAN. Said woman is about 30 years of age, complexion black, height 5 feet four inches, and has lost her right breast by a cancer. Suppose she is trying to pass herself off as a free woman in the neighborhood of Knap of Reeds, or Tally Ho, Granville county, N. C. The above reward will be paid for her delivery to me or confinement in jail so that I can get her. SARAH E. ROSS.

ap 1—97-w4t* Durhams Station, N. C.

HIDES, HIDES.

HAVING OBTAINED THE SERVICES OF Mr. Woodward, one of the best Tanners in the Confederate States, I am now ready and receiving HIDES to Tan on Shares. I tan for one-half, and sell my shares to owners, (except speculators,) at one dollar per pound, or for one-third said sell at 2 cents. Tanning done for indigent soldiers' families free of charge. I will re-tan and finish leather for the government or individuals for reasonable terms. Persons requiring information, are referred to the editors of the *Confederate*.

J. ROBT. JEFFREYS.

ap 1-97-d3t&w3t

HIDES! HIDES!!

1000 LBS. DRY HIDES FOR SALE.

ap 11-64-6t J. J. PERRIN, Wilson, N. C.

THE CONFEDERATE.

WEDNESDAY, April 20, 1864.

We have of late furnished to our readers from time to time the gratifying indications of the break down at the north, and the evidences that this year may see the close of the war and the day of our deliverance draw nigh. When these inspiring assurances reach us, we should be very careful to imbibe therefrom no "inertia of hope" as will enfeeble effort or relax exertion; but rather arouse, under the stimulus of sanguine confidence, to a renewed determination, to a more active vigor, a more self-sacrificing devotion; thereby making of the glad tidings an instrument to the desirable end.

Each day adds anew to the manifest indications of our success. The barometer of finance at the north denotes no scattering of the clouds: all the frauds, evasions, shifts and devices of Chase, work ill. He deceives the masses, and takes in many a yankee subject, no more honest than himself. But at his own councils there are always secret foes, who are warring upon him; and there is not a move he makes to better the yankee purse, that some one close by his side is not interested to thwart. Stanton or Seward, for example, thus "*fix*" the *plan*:—When gold gets a little easy, passes a day when it escapes a chill, these *coveys* sit down and despatch to Mrs. Sherman or some other "wife, or mother, or sister," of New York, of some pliable financier, "that John is very ill;" or "Mary gets much worse, and there's no hope;" or any other *innocent* deception. Upon this the shrewd financier goes in and buys cautiously, very quietly, "lots of gold." By and by the news begins to spread, that a federal disaster has occurred, and gold "*goes up*," the first sold being those "lots of gold" that the shrewd financier had just bought. The profit goes to account of financier, and the dear friend who telegraphed the sad condition of "John and Mary." Mints were made by these unrelenting knaves who have hold of the reins in Babylon, on the late occasion of Sherman's failure, after this fashion:

A delicately scented French paper, in a lady's hand, addressed "George H. Montgomery," 5th Avenue Hotel: "Do come at once, Mary cannot live twenty-four hours.

LAURA."

The censor of the government sees this dispatch go through; he doesn't, in the least, suspect that "LAURA" is no more, no less than Stanton, Lincoln's Secretary of War, and therefore doesn't stop it. He doesn't know that a cute banker on Wall street has sent a messenger to say to the clerk at the 5th Avenue Hotel letter office, if a dispatch comes for "George H. Montgomery," send it to 07 Wall street. The clerk doesn't care if Mr.——, who gets the dispatch, is no more *Montgomery* than he is—a glass of champagne on treat, or an hour's reading of the Herald, will drown any conscientious compunction; and then he isn't Mrs.——'s detective—not in her way—and this is only perhaps a case of miscegenation; and Anna Dickinson says that, *that* is all right; and the clerk believes in *Anna*; and so Laura's telegram goes safe to George; a "snug little lot of gold" is bought before Chase can get to the market, and in an hour the news is out; up mounts the mercury to fever heat—"a snug little lot of gold" is sold at 5 per cent. premium, and Stanton and William H., and father Abe know all about it, and Chase don't know anything; and these three *members of the holy alliance* stand before the warm coal fire, and draw their long coat tails under their arms, and flap them in front; and roast and make merry; and ever and anon the king of jesters puts his hand upon the knob of the small thermometer, and, as the liquid goes up he says, "how curiously mercurial the little fellow is; he runs up when I put my hand on him, just like our venerable chief, Scott, and little Mac and the other Mc. and Pope, and Hooker, and Meade; and when I take my hand off, they all go down; and if I put them in a little cold water, they go lower still, and we three make gold do the same thing. Now, if Grant has got any mercury or gold in him, why we will do the same with him." And the confidential three chuckle and enjoy this new joke let off—not the worst nor most inhuman, by long odds, that they have laughed at, that made others mourn. The explanation of the whole is, that by this shrewd stroke of statesmanship, these three worthies were "let in" to a nice handful of spending money, and only the yankee nation were berobbed a little; and of course the occasion could not be lost to let off from the everlasting joke "masheen" an illustration of the daily robbery of character which they commit as it becomes convenient.

Day by day these disclosures of false, base, corrupt dishonesty, without stint, without limit, rise above the surface of the Yankee cesspool. Each new discovery adds a more loathsome taint to their national character, and a more confirmed intention to escape from such villainous association. If purity be valued, individual virtue, national honor, social morality, then let us flee the race whose mission seems to be to open the vials of corruption over the land that they control.

WHAT WE MUST EXPECT.—A bill is before the yankee Congress whose object, as stated in the New York *Herald*, is "*to divide the forfeited estates of the rebels among our [the yankee] colored sailors and soldiers.*" Let every Southern man look to it. Not only those who have estates, but those who have none, over whose heads the yankees thus intend to put the debased Northern negroes and runaway slaves. These are to be the property holders in the Confederacy, if the Confederacy should be insane enough to permit such a result. Better give not only half but all that a man has to avert such a fate.

A Handsome Sword.

We were shown by Col. Mallett, on yesterday, a handsome Sword, that was manufactured by Messrs. S. Froelick & Co., at Kenansville, in this State. It is a heavy, well-balanced sabre, admirably shaped and tempered for effective service, and finished off in excellent style. The scabbard is also admirably executed—and both reflect most creditably on the mechanical skill and genius of the manufacturers.

We were surprised to learn from Col. Mallett, of such an establishment at Kenansville, and of the amount of work it has executed for the Government. From April 1st, 1861, to March 1st, 1864, this establishment has furnished 18 sets of Surgical Instruments, 800 gross of military buttons, 3,700 lance spears, 6,500 sabre bayonets, 11,700 cavalry sabres, 2,700 officer's sabres, 600 navy cutlasses, 800 artillery cutlasses, 1,700 sets of infantry accoutrements, 300 sabre belts, and 800 knapsacks.

We are pleased to know of such a valuable and extensive establishment in our State, and hope the fullest reward of profit may be received by the enterprising Proprietors. Indeed we understand that the demands of the Government keep its whole force most industriously and energetically employed.

The Mails.

A good deal has been said, and much blame attached to the military authorities, for the impressment of the trains and the stoppage of the mails on the N. C. Railroad. We are not aware who is at fault for this stoppage, but we find in the book of "General Orders," the following, from which it is inferable that the Road either did not attach the mail car, as required in the Order, or the military authorities transcended their powers, if they had the mail car left off:

As it is of the greatest importance to the country that the mails should be transmitted with regularity and promptness, it is ordered that, whenever the exigencies of the service render it necessary to use the mail trains for the transportation of troops and military supplies, the officer directing the movement will give orders to have the mail car attached to the train and carried on its proper route, or at least to the point where it may become necessary to stop or divert the transportation train.

By order of General LEE.

T. A. WASHINGTON,
Major and A. A. G.

We learn from the Charlotte *Democrat*, that the Directors of the Railroad leading from Charlotte to Statesville, have generously agreed to voluntarily surrender a portion of the rails to the Government for the purpose of completing the Danville connection. Such patriotic sacrifices by corporations or individuals is to be commended.

We learn that only about six miles of the rails just above Mount Mourne will be taken up. The cars will continue to run between Mount Mourne and Charlotte, and as soon as enough of strap iron can be obtained to put in the place of the T rails removed, we presume the whole line will be put in operation again.

We learn from late Northern papers, that General Grant was at Fortress Monroe when our Exchange Commissioner, Mr. Ould, was there, and we infer an interview between the two was held. Gen. Grant, on his return to Washington, held a long interview with the President and Secretary of War. A dispatch from Washington says:

"An arrangement was made, while General Grant was at Fortress Monroe, by which the exchange of prisoners is to proceed, on terms entirely satisfactory to the Government.—The preliminaries for the exchange are entirely satisfactory to the Government authorities, and were heartily approved by General Grant. The rebel Commissioner Ould was at Old Point while General Grant was there."

Don't forget to save your rags. All the paper mills and newspaper publishers are in a strait for the want of material. It costs nothing to save rags and high prices are paid for them. If the money the rags bring in is not an inducement to take care of them, then do it for the purpose of keeping the newspapers from suspending. White rags, of course, are somewhat preferable, but colored ones will do to make paper of some sort. Cotton or linen rags of any description will make newspaper.

SORGHUM.—In all the Southern States the molasses made from the sugar cane is becoming an important article of food. It is to supply the place of meat to a considerable extent, and if the war continues beyond the present year, it will become a common diet of all classes. The army cannot be adequately supplied with vegetables, and must have meat so long as the country can furnish it. The people at home will have to let the soldiers have the bacon and beef, while they can live on butter, milk, molasses and vegetables.

In this section of country, where, a few years ago, only small patches of sorghum were cultivated, by very few farmers, this is now as generally raised as many other crops, and most of the planters design making enough molasses out of it to feed their slaves in part, so as to help along the bacon. Every man who has a farm should plant a field of sorghum.

With a little attention and experience, our people will no doubt make the sorghum molasses a very wholesome and palatable food. The most of it prepared last year, was too acid to be altogether pleasant to the taste; but this objection can be easily removed. With a little more boiling so as to get the syrup free of water, the acidity would disappear; but as danger of burning is apprehended, with much boiling, probably, the safest mode of correcting the acidity is in adding alkali such as soda or potash. When prepared with due care and a proper knowledge of the nature of the juice, we have no doubt the sorghum can be made equal to the ordinary molasses both in taste and wholesomeness.

Attacks on Ministers of the Gospel.

The Charlotte *Democrat* has an article on the subject of attacks on ministers of the gospel, by certain presses and politicians, which is both truthful and opportune. And we find these attacks directed altogether against ministers who are loyal to the government, and who endeavor to impress into the minds of their hearers, a spirit of patriotic ardor and devotion to the cause of the South. Why is it that they, and they alone (for there a are few others who teach differently both publicly and privately,) why is it, we say, that *these* alone are singled out for denunciation as "political preachers," and all manner of abuses heaped upon them? The *Democrat* asks—Is it because these ministers have uniformly supported the Confederate cause and urged the people to sustain the Confederate Government? It must be on this account, for it is well known that southern ministers (with hardly an exception) have never dabbled in party politics. The agitators and the factious find these ministers in their way, and when they attempt to deceive the people by their abuse of the goverement and its authorities, they find the christian minister of the South always ready to exhort harmony among the people and a cordial support of the Government; hence they incur the displeasure of all demagogues and agitators and mischief-makers. A southern man cannot be a christian and please God without being a friend to the Confederate cause and sympathize with a people who are fighting for liberty, property, wives and children, and their very existence. Ministers who encourage their people to continue the struggle until independence is achieved, should be commended rather than ridiculed or abused.—Those who denounce them for doing so are untrue at heart.

The War News.

It is satisfactorily ascertained that Grant has as yet received no organized reinforcements. So far the accession to the enemy's forces in Northern Virginia has been from furloughed men, &c., and is considerable.—In the re-organization of Grant's army there are enumerated thirty-two brigades; which, estimating the average of the Yankee regiment at three hundred and fifty men, would give Grant about forty-four thousand infantry. These figures are not the result of idle speculation, but of an investigation, the full particulars of which we need not give here.—It is supposed that Grant cannot conveniently or prudently draw any large reinforcements from Tennessee or Mississippi, as he certainly could not replace his garrisons in the West by coloured troops or other indifferent material. He will have to look for reinforcements from unimportant posts in the North and from his coast lines; and from these if he draws twenty thousand men he will have gone to the extent of his present resources.

The movements of Forrest, until he is again within our lines, will necessarily be the attraction in the West. The public speculation maps out for this gallant and adventurous command an extended field of operations and important results. Some suppose that Nashville may be the object, while others imagine Forrest's certain capture of Memphis before he returns to his original base of operations. But this, of course, is all conjecture. His invasion of Tennessee and Kentucky may be a part of a general plan of campaign, involving other important movement; or it may be entirely independent of all connection with the movement of all other armies and commands.

There was a rumor yesterday that Burnside was landing troops at Newport News. It was not confirmed at the War Department, and we do not know of any reason to treat it as probable.—*Examiner.*

For The Confederate.

Discussion at Lexington.

Messrs. Editors:—The candidates to fill the vacancy in the 7th Congressional District, met in Lexington on Tuesday, April 5th. The Court House was crowded. Mr. Foster led off in his usual happy manner, convincing every one that he was for the independence of the Southern Confederacy, for *peace at home*, for peace with the yankees by the *regular and constitutional authorities*, for Governor Vance—and against Holden, against the Conservative scheme and all other agitating schemes. He made a fine impression.

Ged. Leach then followed:—He read a card that he had written, denying Van Manning's charge—seeming very tender-footed about the whole matter—he then harangued the people in a long, loud, and windy manner, about blood and tears, and ashes, about *peace*, about negotiation, &c., but he

"Wired in and wired out,
And left the people still in doubt,
Whether the snake that made the track,
Was going *North* or coming back."

Then followed Captain Ramsey; and if Gen. Leach *had* any friends in the Court House, they must have felt for the General. They never saw anything skinned alive before. The immense crowd seemed to enjoy the process hugely, judging from the continued and universal applause; hence, it is inferred the General had but few friends there. But the gallant Captain made a mistake in supposing that the applause meant *votes* for him—it only meant satisfaction that the General was getting what they thought was his due, and were amazed at the process of skinning a *live eel*. He *was* skinned and chopped up, but he would *wiggle*. The General's friends saw the Captain's mistake and did all they could to keep up his hallucination.

Many of the citizens of Davidson would like to vote for the Captain, but they know that it would be throwing their votes away, or rather it would be helping Gen. Leach. The best thing the Captain could do (if he would take advice,) for the cause and himself, is to withdraw and leave a clear field to Foster and Leach.

Let every voter, in the *army* and *at home*, remember that *every vote for anybody else but Foster, helps to elect Gen. Leach.*

CITIZEN.

[This communication was received several days behind time, owing to a suspension in the mails. Written on the 6th, it reached us on the 12th, yesterday.—EDS. CONFEDERATE.]

A schoolmaster out West has posted in his school room the following: "Notis—No swarin, cussin, or runnin about Inse or hollerin in this scul.

Maximilian and his American Relations.

The news which we publish to-day from Europe, announces that Maximilian will sail on the 13th of this month, (Wednesday next,) for the shores of Mexico. He has been diligently employed for some time in visiting the crowned heads of Europe, and conciliating their good will and friendship for himself and his new empire. Having thus done what he might to lay the foundations of future amity and support in that quarter, he is now about to embark for America, and enter upon the problems which await him here. His journey to his capital city is to be made without halting; and the advent of May will probably find him in his palace in Mexico.

It is not many years since Louis Napoleon Bonaparte was a penniless exile, seeking successively in various countries the home which France denied him. As a Pretender he attracted but little notice. His capacity was estimated as mean and his fortunes desperate. But he has long ago taught the world a wholly different judgment of his parts, while his exaltation and success are such marvels as dreams are made of.

It is not many years since the United States of America were as prosperous as Napoleon was unfortunate. They boasted of their vast power and their wonderful growth; and brandishing the sword in the face of the world, they gave all nations to understand that all America was under the patronage and protection of the United States, and that no outside interference would be allowed in the affairs of this continent. And Europe heard and respected. The present hour finds the United States dissolved; their prestige and influence gone; their power no longer feared. While they have been suddenly abased, it is Louis Napoleon who has been as remarkably exalted, and has put upon them the first affront. It is he who has pricked the bubble of their pride. It is Louis Napoleon, who a few years ago had neither attendants nor shelter, that is now puissant enough to put his heel on the Monroe doctrine. He who had no crown for himself, has placed a crown on an Austrian's head, and built him a throne in an American republic, in quiet disregard of the oft-repeated menaces of the once great United States. This great political and moral phenomenon is now completed, and has gone to history. It will read more like a romancer's dream than the plain story of veritable history.

What awaits Maximilian when the pageant of the coronation is over? How will he be received by his American neighbors? and what will be his own policy as to them?—There is much speculation on these points.—The European accounts, which we publish to-day, represent that he has determined upon a line of neutrality between the United States and Confederate States in their present war. This we do not doubt. But does it imply a refusal to recognize the Confederacy which lies neighbor, and is disposed to be friendly to him, and whose Government is older than his own?

Perhaps Maximilian may find himself quickened to a conclusion by the proceedings of the Yankee House of Representatives, which we publish to-day. By a unanimous vote, they have affirmed that it would not comport with the dignity of the Government they represent to recognize the new Emperor, or to respect the interference of Louis Napoleon, through which Mexico has been made a monarchy and Maximilian a king. They do not intend to speak to His Majesty, or receive his salutation. What else they may do, or not do, they say not; but what they have said—and it is a good deal—they say unanimously.

We confess we did not anticipate so much spirit at Washington. It almost commands respect; for it reads as if they really felt they had somewhat of the dignity of the old United States to maintain. It may prove, however, but a passing impulse. It may be an easy thing to recede, if they should imagine expediency to require it. Then, too, it must be remembered that the treaty-making power has not joined in the utterance. Seward has never yet ventured to visit impertinences or attempt bluster upon Napoleon. He has discovered that Napoleon is a very different man from Lord Russell, and he bows to the difference. Besides he has already prepared the way, in the letter to Gen. Banks, not only for a strict neutrality towards Maximilian, but for his recognition, if the Mexican people should not withhold theirs. And as Seward is prepared to yield honor, truth, and the most vital interests, to other nations, that he may not weaken his chance of accomplishing his demoniacal desires upon the Confederate States, we have stood prepared to see him prostrate himself before Maximilian without difficulty, when the time for it should come.

The action of the House of Representatives cannot, however, be without its effect. It is an affront to Napoleon, and to his friend and protege, which will necessarily offend both. And it is difficult to conceive that it would have been determined upon in the presence of Lincoln and by the unanimous vote of his party friends, if it is not to be taken as indicating the course of the Washington Administration. We suppose that while it stands unretracted, Maximilian would not deem it compatible with his honor to send an envoy to Washington, and that Lincoln will hardly venture to send one to Mexico. Maximilian and President Lincoln are not likely, therefore, to institute diplomatic relations. It may be that Lincoln has learned of an intention on the part of Maximilian to proffer courteous relations to the Confederate States, and that the present show of spirit is merely making a virtue of necessity, and a display of loftiness where it is known that humiliation would be unavailing. The Mexican question gives still brighter promise of being propitious to Confederate interests.—*Richmond Sentinel.*

FOR GOVERNOR, Z. B. VANCE.—It seems to us impossible that the people of North Carolina should think of preferring *any* man for Governor, over him whose name is printed at the head of this article. He has been our Governor for nearly two years. In that period he has done more for the State, the soldiers' family, and the poor of the State generally, than it was expected even *he* could do, much as was expected of him when he entered upon the duties of his office.

As between him and the opposing candidate, there can be no doubt. We know Z. B. Vance. His acts speak for him—trumpet tongued, they sound his praises through the land. Nor Envy, nor Malice, with their foul and blistering tongues, have been able to detract aught from his well earned and nobly sustained reputation for honor, probity, and justice. Read his speeches—consider his acts. He is for peace—a constitutional peace. Holden says *he* is for peace, too. What sort of peace? Why, *the very best he can get*, which means—peace on *any terms*—if it means anything. Who can hesitate between the two?—*Wadesboro' Argus.*

There is no vice or folly that requires so much nicety and skill to manage as vanity; nor any which, by ill management, makes such a contemptible figure.

Important from Europe.

The Northern papers brought up by the flag of truce, contain advices from Europe to the 26th of March. The news is especially interesting. It is said that Maximilian would embark for Mexico on the 13th of April, and it was rumored that a line of a policy embracing entire neutrality as regards American affairs had been agreed upon between Napoleon and him. A yankee paper goes further, and declares that Maximilian had "snubbed" Slidell most decidedly;—that Slidell sought an interview with him, but Maximilian refused to meet or notice him.—Another rumor put forth in the yankee papers is, that the Congress at Washington has refused to recognize the Maximilian Government in Mexico, but it is not stated whether this action was taken before or after the intelligence was received of the alleged "snubbing" of Slidell. But these are mere newspaper stories, and we only mention them in this connection for what they are worth.—We find no positive confirmation of them in the European papers, but the London *Globe* repeats the story of Slidell applying to Maximilian for an interview and being refused. We lay before our readers, carefully collated below, all the authentic information we can find in the English and French papers of the movements of Maximilian, and particularly of the policy the new Emperor of Mexico is said to have decided to observe towards the Confederate States:

MAXIMILIAN'S DEPARTURE FOR MEXICO.

[From the Memorial Diplomatique.]

The Emperor Maximilian will embark for Mexico on the 13th of April.

The Archduke Maximilian has definitely fixed Easter Sunday, the 27th of March for the official reception of the Mexican deputation at Miramar.

Immediately after the reception a Minister without portfolio will be appointed to countersign all the acts of the new Emperor. This important office appears to be destined for Colonel Velasquez de Leon, formerly Minister of Public Works, Industry and Commerce in Mexico, and member of many learned societies in Europe, one of the most well-informed and distinguished men of his country.

General Wolff, a Frenchman by birth, but a naturalized Mexican, who, as well as M. Velasquez was one of the members of the Mexican deputation, has been appointed chief of the military establishment of the Emperor Maximilian I.

Colonel Velasques and General Wolff would embark on board the Novara, to accompany their sovereign to Mexico.

The Mexican majesties will not make any stay at Vera Cruz, not wishing to expose any person to the risk or the sickness which sometimes commences to ravage the sea-coast in the first heats of spring.

They will receive at Orizaba the authorities who proposed to meet them as far as Vera Cruz.

The Emperor and Empress of Mexico, after having paid a visit to the Pope, will touch at Valencia, where they will have an interview with the King and Queen of Spain.

SLIDELL ASKS AN INTERVIEW WITH MAXIMILIAN AND IS REFUSED.

From the London Globe.

During Maximilian's visit to Paris, Mr. Slidell applied, by letter, to him for an audience. After consulting his Imperial host, Maximilian *firmly but courteously declined to grant it.* The rumours, therefore, of an early recognition of the Confederate States by France and Mexico, and an alliance between the latter Empire and the Southern Confederacy are altogether devoid of foundation.

SPECULATIONS OF MAXIMILIAN'S POLICY TOWARDS THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

From the London Globe.

We have reason to believe that on accepting the Crown of Mexico, the Emperor Maximilian will address from Miramar a formal notification of his accession to the throne to all Provinces and Powers with which he desires to establish diplomatic relations. Among the number are the United States of America, Mr. Dayton, the American Minister in Paris, having already intimated the readiness of his Government to accredit a representative in Mexico, and receive a Minister from the Emperor of Mexico. *Towards the Confederate States the policy of Maximilian will be that of strict neutrality.* By the advice of the Emperor Napoleon, he will *abstain from recognizing the independence of the Southern Confederacy, or entering into any diplomatic relations with it until France shall have done so.*

From the London Herald.

Unless the Emperor Napoleon and Maximilian recognize the South the establishment of the Mexican Empire will be a fruitless expenditure of strength by France, and will end in humiliation to all concerned.

THE AMERICAN WAR IN EUROPE COMMENTS OF THE ENGLISH PRESS.

The English press are still discussing the American war apparently with great interest. The London *Times* reviews the present aspect of the war, declares that "its importance has in no degree declined," but that "if any point of the case is clearer than it was two years ago, it is this—that the contest will be a long one, and that the end is as yet not so much as foreshadowed." It then reviews the progress that the North has made, and says that its successes "are gratifying to the feelings of the North, and they enable Mr. Seward to expatiate with complacency in his diplomatic circulars on the ubiquitous presence of the Union flag. But they have effected very *little toward the subjugation of the South*, or the termination of the war."

A party of 15 or 20 armed men visited the Reems' Creek settlement, eight miles north of this place, on Sunday night last, and forcibly took all the fire arms they could find. They visited the houses of Rev. Jacob Weaver, Rev. Montraville Weaver, Col. J. T. Weaver and Capt. W. F. Parker. The latter two gentlemen are absent in the service. The band represented themselves as belonging to Col. Kirk's command on Laurel. This may or may not be so. They were pursued by some Confederate cavalry, but made good their escape.—*Asheville News.*

From the Western Democrat.

The "Cut Worm."

Recipe to prevent the cut worm from destroying young corn in low grounds.

MR. EDITOR: I have been informed that a farmer in a neighboring State concluded to try the experiment of soaking the seed corn, which he intended to plant in low grounds, in a solution of the berry of the China tree, in order to prevent the ravages of the cut worm, and found that the remedy succeeded admirably. As planting time is at hand, and it is important that the farmers make good crops these hard times, I send you the above so that others may try it. It is a remedy in reach of every one. A FARMER OF BUNCOMBE.

The greatest of all cunning is to appear blind to the snares laid for us; men being never so easily deceived as when they are endeavoring to deceive others.

More of Mr. Wright, of Georgia.

When we stated, a short time ago, that the resolutions of Mr. Wright were not considered in the last Congress, but that they were contemptuously scouted as favoring of reconstruction, we were quite aware of the facts which we stated. Shortly thereafter certain proceedings of the 40th Mississippi volunteers were published, with a letter from Theodoric C. Lyon and J. M. Witherspoon, which purported in the name of the 48th, to approve Mr. Wright's resolutions. The press of this State favoring agitation and olive branches, at once caught at this publication, and gave it a wide circulation. We now annex the genuine proceedings of the gallant forty-eighth, from which it will be seen that the soldiers of that regiment put a proper estimate on Mr. Wright's resolutions, and similar treasonable matters. The sentiments of the soldiers are those of loyal men generally; and we commend them to the notice of the Progress, that it may correct its previous evil by publishing the truth;

MR. WRIGHT'S RESOLUTIONS IN THE ARMY.

48TH MISS. VOLS., HARRIS' BRIGADE,
Camp on Clark's Mountain, Va.,
March 19, 1864.

A meeting of this regiment was held at their camp on the 19th inst., and was called to order by Sergeant Ewell, who nominated Private J. B. Weller, of Company G, for Chairman, who was unanimously elected. Acting Sergeant Major Crump, Sergeant W. S. Hardy and Private A. J. Conklin, were appointed Secretaries.

On motion of Sergeant Ewell, a committee of one from each company in the regiment was appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting.

The committee retired, and the regiment was addressed by Lieut. Col. T. B. Manlove, Sergt. T. Gibson, Lieut. F. H. Duquesceon, Capt. L. C. Moore, Capt. Harold P. Bellamy, Private George Robertson, Lieut. W. M. Bullock, Sergt. Geo. H. Elwell and Private J. D. Sidden.

The following resolutions were reported by the committee and unanimously adopted;

Whereas, a certain letter has been addressed to Mr. Wright, of Georgia, by one Theodoric C. Lyon and one J. M. Witherspoon, and published in the Atlanta *Register*, grossly misrepresenting the sentiments of the 48th Mississippi regiment, thereby doing us, the members of the 48th, great injustice, and the cause of liberty great injury, both at home and abroad, and acting as an incentive to our cruel and insidious foes to continue their merciless depredations upon our cherished home; be it

1st Resolved, That we, as a regiment, do entirely disapprove of the resolutions introduced into the late Confederate Congress by Hon. A. R. Wright, of Georgia; that we regard any overtures for peace originating in the Confederate States, as but so many concessions to the enemy that our strength is failing and that our spirits are waxing faint in the contest we are now engaged in; but that we deliberately and of our own free will prefer to battle out this war until the enemy are forced to give us what we ask—not by any means disposed to sue for peace, which can only be obtained upon the enemy's terms—that is, absolute submission to their rule in any and all aspects.

2d. That T. C. Lyon and J. M. Witherspoon, in writing the above mentioned letter, did so without the knowledge or the authority of the privates and non-commissioned officers composing this regiment.

3d. That it is most peculiarly and unblushingly imprudent in private Theodoric C. Lyon to attempt to represent the opinion of this regiment in any manner, having been connected with it but a very short time, and who, we are happy to state, is in no way connected with its history. His past experience in political letter writing causing him to be cashiered and conscripted for publishing a letter alleged to contain matter disloyal to the Confederacy, should have taught him that it is dangerous for children to play with edge tools.

4th. That we leave to the President and Congress of the Confederate States, in their executive and legislative capacities, to whom it properly belongs, the question of peace, having perfect confidence in their ability and patriotism to choose the time and the means to secure it honorably.

5th. That a copy of these resolutions be sent Hon. A. R. Wright, of Georgia, and to the Richmond Sentinel, Enquirer, Atlanta Register, Columbus Republic, Selma Mississippian and Chattanooga Rebel for publication.

Serg't GEO. H. ELWELL, Co A,
" J. M. HOWARD, " B,
Private T. J. MILDORD, " C,
" Y. PARKER, " D,
" M. M'CARTY, " E,
" J. D. SIDDON, " F,
Serg't E. N. HAMMET, " G,
" C. E. HUTCHESON, " H,
" J. HOFFMAN, " I,
Private J. L. HALBERT, " L,
} Committee.

The follow resolution was then unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That a certified copy of the proceedings of this meeting be transmitted to President Davis for his consideration, as it is understood that Private T. C. Lyon is applying to be reinstated in his former position as an officer of the army.

Private J. M. Halbert then offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the 48th Mississippi Regiment hereby respectfully request the Secretary of War to transfer Private Theodoric C. Lyon, a cashiered officer of the Confederate army, to some other command, as his doctrines savor too much of treason and disloyalty to allow the regiment to associate with him.

On motion, the meeting adjourned *sine die*.

J. B. WELLER, Chairman.

J. M. CRUMP,
W. S. HARDY,
A. J. CONKLIN,
} Secretaries.

[For the Confederate.

To the Medical Board, Conscript Camp Raleigh N. C.

In Oxford town there lives a man,
Whose days on earth are but a span;
And every bone that's in his back,
Disease is using as a rack
On which to hang a thousand pains,
And make his state much worse than Cain's.
This patient and afflicted man
Is doing all the good he can:
He hires a hand and works a mule,
And plants his corn by "Father's rule:"
He fills his store with fruits and toys,
To gratify the girls and boys.
He keeps for sires some pipes to smoke,
And always has a ready joke.
By constant care, his loving wife
Keeps him at home and saves his life;
She cultivates his social grace,
And loves him for his handsome face.
But now the Doctors at camp Holmes,
A camp that calls men from their homes,
Say "he must go to war and fight
For some long-lost unceded right;
That he a watchful eye must keep,
And on our Northern borders sleep;
That he must ride through storms and rains
And grunt and groan to ease his pains.
Now to these Doctors we appeal,
We ask them, if they will not feel
A solemn and a sad remorse,
When they shall see upon a horse,
A man who can not walk nor ride,
But needs must in his house abide,
O! let him have a few more days
To chear his wife, and mend his ways.
We pray you now this man release,
And let him end his life in peace.

MANY CITIZENS.

TAX TAX ON THE HUNDRED DOLLAR NOTES.—The following copy of a telegram is deemed of general interest to the public:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, C. S. A.,
Richmond, April 7, 1864.

"The tax of ten per cent. per month on the hundred dollar notes commences on the second day of May, 1864, and is to be rated upon the face value. Portions of the month are not to be charged. You will, therefore, deduct ten dollars per month additional from each hundred dollar note presented on or after the second day of May and of each succeeding month. "C. G. MEMMINGER,
Secretary of Treasury."